

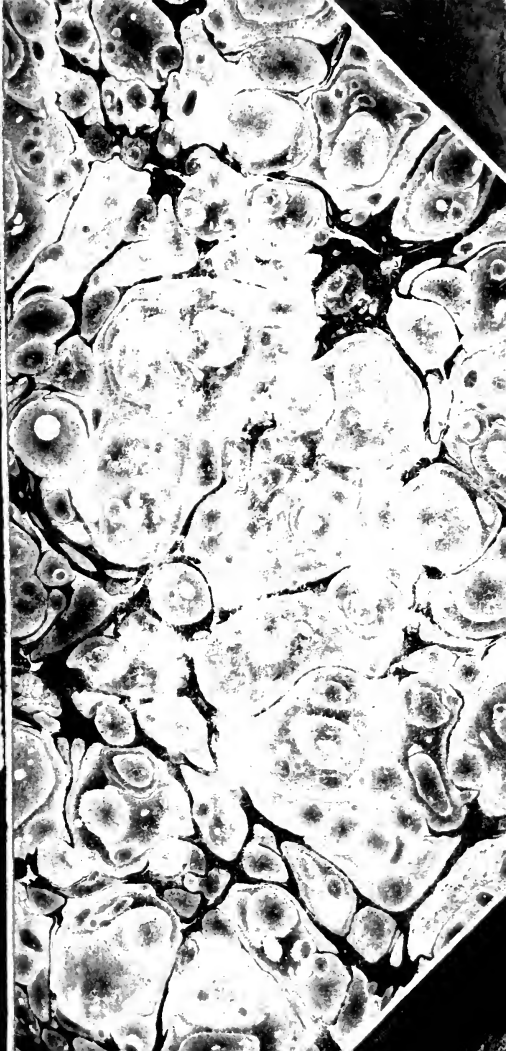
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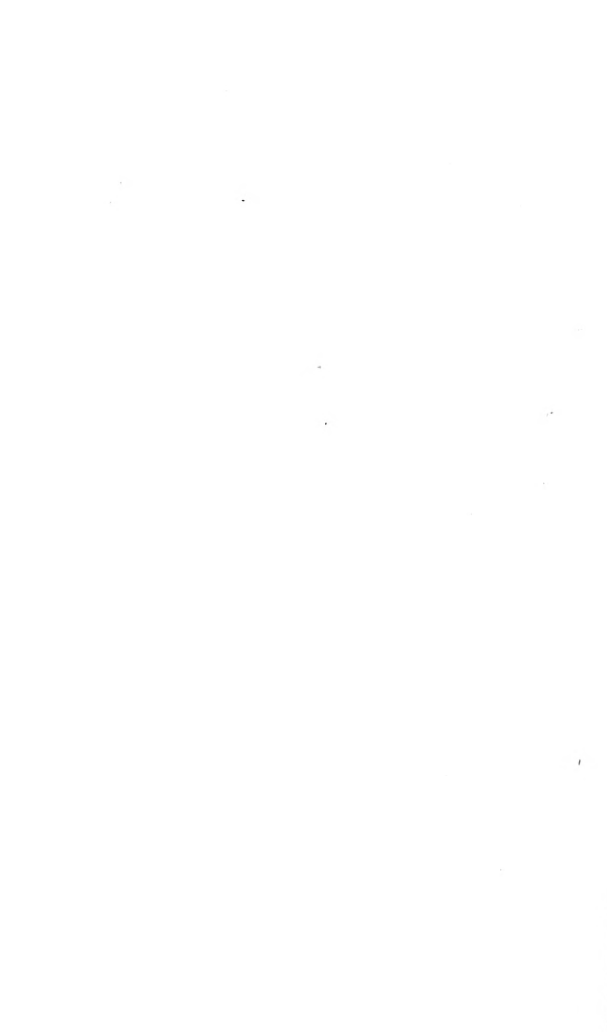
TOPOGRAPHY
OF
Great Britain,
OR,
BRITISH TRAVELLER'S
POCKET DIRECTORY;
BEING AN ACCURATE AND COMPREHENSIVE
TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION
OF
ALL THE COUNTIES
IN
England, Scotland, and Wales,
WITH THE
ADJACENT ISLANDS:
ILLUSTRATED WITH
MAPS OF THE COUNTIES,
WHICH FORM
A COMPLETE BRITISH ATLAS.

BY G. A. COOKE, ESQ.

VOL. X.
CONTAINING
**CAMBRIDGESHIRE, HUNTINGDONSHIRE,
AND RUTLANDSHIRE.**


London:

Printed, by Assignment from the Executors of the late C. Cooke,
FOR
SHERWOOD, NEELY, AND JONES, PATERNOSTER-ROW
AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.



TOPOGRAPHICAL
AND
STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE COUNTY OF
CAMBRIDGE.

Containing an Account of its

| | | |
|------------|---------------|------------------|
| Situation, | Minerals, | Agriculture, |
| Extent, | Fisheries, | Markets, |
| Towns, | Manufactures, | Curiosities, |
| Roads, | Commerce, | Antiquities, |
| Rivers, | Fairs, | Natural History, |

Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions, &c.

To which is prefixed,

A COPIOUS TRAVELLING GUIDE ;

Exhibiting,

The Direct and principal Cross Roads,

Inns and Distance of Stages,

Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats.

Forming a

COMPLETE COUNTY ITINERARY.

Also, ,

A LIST OF THE MARKETS AND FAIRS ;

And an Index Table,

Shewing, at One View, the Distances of all the Towns
from London, and from each other.

BY GEORGE ALEXANDER COOKE,

Editor of the Universal System of Geography.

Illustrated with

A MAP OF THE COUNTY.

London:

Printed for C. COOKE, No. 17, Paternoster Row,
by Brimmer and Co. Water Lane, Fleet Street,
And sold by all the Booksellers in
the United Kingdom.



INDEX OF DISTANCES FROM TOWN TO TOWN,

In the County of Cambridge.

The names of the respective Towns are on the top and side, and the square where both meet gives the distance.

| | Cambridge, . Distant from London, Miles | | | | 50 |
|---------------|---|--------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Ely, | 17 | Ely, | | | 66 |
| Caxton, . . . | 10 | 21 | Caxton, | | 49 |
| Linton, . . . | 10 | 21 | 16 | Linton, | 48 |
| March, . . . | 26 | 14 | 22 | 36 | 81 |
| Newmarket, . | 13 | 12 | 23 | 13 | 60 |
| Wisbeach, . . | 40 | 17 | 39 | 50 | 89 |
| | | | 8 | 34 | Wisbeach, . |
| | | | 26 | Newmarket, . . | |
| | | | March, . . . , . . . | | |

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INSPECTION TABLE FOR THE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridgeshire is in the Province of Canterbury, and Diocese of Ely; except a small part which is in the Diocese of Norwich.

| <i>Bounded by</i> | <i>Extent</i> | <i>Contains</i> | <i>Sends to Parliament</i> | <i>Produce and Manufactures.</i> |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| On the north-west by the counties of Northampton, Huntingdon and Bedford. On the south by Hertfordshire and Essex. On the east by Suffolk. On the north-east by Norfolk, and on the north by Lincolnshire. | It extends 50 miles in length. 25 miles in breadth. 130 miles in circumference. | 17 hundreds. 163 parishes. 1 city. 7 market towns. 16,139 houses. 89,400 inhabitants. 413,300 acres. | Six Members, viz. 2 the County 2 the town of Cambridge 2 the University. | Corn, malt, cattle, butter, saffron, colts and hemp. Wild fowl, in great abundance. |

The Saxon name of the county of Cambridge was *Granta Brygseyr*. This name is derived from the river Granta, which is also called the Cam.

AN ITINERARY

of all the

DIRECT AND PRINCIPAL CROSS ROADS

IN

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

In which are included the STAGES, INNS, and
GENTLEMEN'S SEATS.

N. B. The first Column contains the Names of Places passed through; the Figures that follow shew the Distances from Place to Place, Town to Town, and Stages; and in the last Column are the names of Gentlemen's Seats and Inns. The right and left of the Roads are distinguished by the letters R and L.

JOURNEY FROM WARDSFORD TO HUNTINGDON, THROUGH STILTON.

| | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|---|
| Wardsford to | | | |
| Sibson | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| Water Newton | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Kate's Cabin | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | $3\frac{1}{4}$ | <i>At Chesterton, W. Waller, esq. and Colonel Belford, R.</i> |
| <i>At Kate's Ca- bin, on R. a T. R. to Oundle, on L. to Peterborough.</i> | | | |
| Norman's Cross | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | $6\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| <i>At Norman's Cross, on L. a T. R. to Peterbo- rough.</i> | | | |
| Stilton | $\frac{2}{4}$ | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Sawtry St. An- drew's | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | $11\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Alconbury Hill, Wheat Sheaf. | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | $14\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| <i>At the Wheat Sheaf Inn, on R. a T. R. to Buck- den,</i> | | | |

| | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|--|
| Little Stukeley | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | 17 | |
| Great Stukeley | $\frac{3}{4}$ | $17\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| HUNTINGDON | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | 20 | Inns — Crown, Fountain, and George. |
| <i>At Huntingdon, on R. a T. R. to St. Neots, on L. to Ramsey.</i> | | | <i>Hinchinbrooke, earl of Sand- wich; and the Vicar, — Sharpe, esq. R.</i> |

JOURNEY FROM RAMSEY TO ST. NEOTS.

THROUGH HUNTINGDON.

| | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|--|
| Ramsey to | | | William Fellows, esq. R. |
| Bury | 1 | 1 | |
| Warboys | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| <i>At Warboys, on L. a T. R. to Wis- beach.</i> | | | |
| Old Hurst | 2 | $4\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| <i>At Old Hurst, on L. a T. R. to Somersham, thence to Wisbeach.</i> | | | |
| Hartford, T. G. | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 5 | |
| Hartford | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | $8\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| HUNTINGDON | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | 10 | Inns — Crown, Fountain, and George. |
| <i>At Huntingdon, on R. a T. R. to Steckley, on L. to Royston.</i> | | | |
| — — — | | | <i>Hinchinbrooke, earl of Sand- wich, R.</i> |
| Brampton | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $11\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| <i>At Brampton, on R. a T. R. to Spaldwich, and 2 miles beyond, on R. a T. R. to Al- conbury.</i> | | | |
| Buckden | 2 | $13\frac{1}{2}$ | <i>The Palace of the bishop of Lincoln. L.</i> |

| | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|--|
| — — — | | | <i>Sturklow House, L. Brown, esq. L.</i> |
| Doddington | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | $11\frac{3}{4}$ | <i>Doddington House, George Thornhill, esq. L.</i> |
| Little Paxton | 2 | $16\frac{3}{4}$ | <i>H. P. Stanley, esq. and Richard Reynolds, esq. L.</i> |
| St. NEOTS | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 | <i>Inns—Cross Keys, and Falcon.</i> |
| <i>At St. Neots, on R. a T. R. to Eaton Socon, on L. to Cambridge.</i> | | | |

JOURNEY FROM ELTON TO WOODSTONE,
THROUGH CHESTERTON.

| | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|--|
| Elton to | | | <i>Elton Hall, earl of Carysfort. L.</i> |
| <i>At Elton, on</i> | | | |
| <i>L. a T. R. to</i> | | | |
| <i>Stamford.</i> | | | |
| Chesterton | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | <i>At Chesterton, W. Waller,</i> |
| Kate's Cabin | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| <i>Cross the Great</i> | | | |
| <i>North Road.</i> | | | |
| <i>On R a T. R. to</i> | | | |
| <i>Norman's Cross,</i> | | | |
| <i>on L to Stamford.</i> | | | |
| Alwalton | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 | |
| Overton Water- | | | |
| ville | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Overton Lon- } gueville, or } Long-Orton. } | 1 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | <i>At Long-Orton, earl of</i> |
| | | | |
| — — — | | | <i>Across the river Nen, Thorp</i> |
| Woodstone • | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 | <i>Hall, Thomas Orby Hun-</i> |
| | | | <i>ter, esq. L.</i> |

JOURNEY FROM BYTHORNE TO FENNY
STANTON,

THROUGH HUNTINGDON.

| | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|---|
| Bythorne to <i>Two miles be- yond Bythorne, on L. a T. R. to Oakham on R. to Kimbolton.</i> | | | |
| Spaldwic | 5 | 5 | |
| Ellington | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | $7\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Creamer's Hut <i>At Creamer's Hut on R. a T. R. to St. Neots, on L. to Alconbury Hill.</i> | 2 | $9\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Brampton <i>At Brampton, on R. a T. R. to Buckden</i> | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | $10\frac{1}{2}$ | <i>J. Richards, esq. R.</i> |
| Hichinbrook — — — | 1 | $11\frac{1}{2}$ | <i>Hichinbrook House, earl of Sandwich, L. The Views, George Sharpe, esq.</i> |
| HUNTINGDON <i>At Hunting- don, on L. T. R.'s to Alconbury Hill, and Ramsey.</i> | $\frac{3}{4}$ | $12\frac{1}{4}$ | <i>Inns — Crown, Fountain, and George.</i> |
| <i>Cross the Ouse river.</i> | | | |
| Godmanchester <i>At Godman- chester, on R. a T. R. to St. Neots, on L. to St. Ives.</i> | 1 | $13\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Fenny Stanton | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | $17\frac{3}{4}$ | <i>W. Parker Hamond, esq. R.</i> |

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Cungrave | 2 | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Arrington | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ | Inn— <i>Hardwicke Arms.</i> |
| — — — | | | <i>Nuneham Wimpole, Earl of</i> |
| Cross the Cam | | | <i>Hardwicke, L</i> |
| River | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Knusworth | | | Inn— <i>Red Lion.</i> |
| — — — | | | <i>Knusworth Hall, Sir George</i> |
| | | | <i>Nightingale, Bart.</i> |
| Royston | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ | Inn— <i>Red Lion.</i> |
| At Royston, on | | | |
| the left, a turnpike | | | |
| road to Cambridge, | | | |
| on the right to Bal- | | | |
| deck. | | | |

END OF THE ITINERARY.



A
CORRECT LIST OF ALL THE FAIRS
IN
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p><i>Cambridge</i>—June 24, horses, wood, and earthenware.</p> <p><i>Carton</i>—October 12, pedlary.</p> <p><i>Ely</i>—Ascension-day, horses.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">—October 29, horses, cheese, and hops</p> <p><i>Ickleton near Chesterford</i>—July 22, horses.</p> <p><i>Linton</i>—Holy Thursday, July 30, horses, and lambs.</p> <p><i>Mash, Isle of Ely</i>—Monday before Whitsunday, horses; Whit-Monday, household goods; October 27, cheese.</p> <p><i>Roach</i>—Rogation Monday, horses.</p> | <p><i>Soham</i>—May 9, cows, and horses.</p> <p><i>Sturbridge Fair</i>—September 18, lasts a fortnight, horses, leather, cheese, hops, iron, wool, and all sorts of goods from London.</p> <p><i>Thorney Isle of Ely</i>—July 1, September 21, horses.</p> <p><i>Whittlesley, Isle of Ely</i>—January 25, St. Pauls, a great fair for horses; June 18, October 25, horses and cattle.</p> <p><i>Wisbich, Isle of Ely</i>—Saturday and Monday before Palm Sunday, hemp, and flax; July 15, horses; August 1, 2, hemp, and flax.</p> |
|---|--|



A LIST OF
THE PRINCIPAL WORKS

That have been Published in Illustration of the

Topography and Antiquities

Of Cambridgeshire.

The *Beauties of England and Wales*, by John Britton and Edward Wedlake Brayley, 2 vols. 1801, contains an elegant and correct Topographical and Historical account of Cambridgeshire.

The earliest pieces connected with the History of Cambridgeshire are chiefly controversial, and relate principally to the origin of the University. The dispute was commenced by "*Historiola de Antiquitate et Origine Universitatis Cantabrigiensis*," supposed to have been written by Nicholas Cantalupe. This was printed by Hearne at the end of Sprott's Chronicle, 8vo. 1719 ; and afterwards in English, with a "Description of the present Colleges," &c. by the Rev. Richard Parker, B. D. "Several Charters," &c. and a "Summary of all the Privileges granted by the English Monarchs to this seminary of Learning," under the general Title of "The History and Antiquities of the University of Cambridge," 8vo. London. The Preface to the latter work contains a reprint of a "Speech touching the Antiquity of Cambridge, delivered in Parliament by Sir Simonds D'Ewes," published in 4to. 1642.

"When Queen Elizabeth," observes Mr. Gough in his *British Topography*, "was at Cambridge, in the year 1564, the Public Orator, in his speech before her, happening to extol the Antiquity of this University above that of Oxford, Thomas Key, Master of University College, composed a little piece on the antiquity of his own University, whose foundation he carried back to the Greek Professors that accompanied Brute to England, and its Restoration to Alfred about 870." Dr. John Caius,

Caius, of Caius College, procured a copy of this manuscript, and following the authority of Cantalupe, immediately began to refute it, by attempting to prove that the University of Cambridge, "being founded by Cantaber 394 years before Christ, was 1267 years older than that of Oxford." His work, and the piece which occasioned it, were printed by Henricuin Bynneman, and entitled, "*De Antiquitate Cantabrigiensis Academiae.*" &c. 12mo. 1568, London. Thomas Key was induced by this publication to draw up a defence of his own assertions, which he intended to have had "printed in the form of Notes, with an Appendix of Animadversions on his antagonist's work; but this was prevented by his death in 1572. Dr. Caius died the following year, leaving large additions to his work in manuscript, which were published in a new edition in 4to. 1574, under the patronage of Archbishop Parker. In 1730 Hearne printed a work comprehending all that had been written by both disputants on the subject: The principal title was only "*Thomæ Caii vindiciæ Antiquitatis Academiae Oxoniensis, contra Johannem Caium Cantabrigiensem,*" 2 vols. 8vo. Oxford.

At the end of Fuller's Church History, Folio, 1645, is a "History of the University of Cambridge," from the conquest to the year 1643; in 173 pages. This work likewise contains a plan and many particulars concerning the town.

A work by Archbishop Parker, entitled, "*De Antiquitate Ecclesia Britannica,*" folio, 1605, Hanover, republished by Drake, in 1729, "is a Latin Catalogue of Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors, Proctors, with the Chancellor's Arms and Notes, Arms of the University, Colleges, Chancellor's Seal, Figures and Dimensions of the Schools, Charters from Henry III. to Elizabeth, and other records.

"An Account of the University of Cambridge and the Colleges there, being a plain relation of many of their Oaths, Statutes, and Charters, &c. together with a few natural and easy methods how the Legislature
may

may be for the future, fix *that* and the other great Nursery of Learning in the Protestant Succession; by Edmund Miller, Sergeant at Law; 8vo. London.

"*Collectanea Cantabrigiensia*, or Collections relating to Cambridge University, Town, and Country;" by Francis Bloomfield, 4to. 1740, Norwich.

"History of the University of Cambridge," &c. by Edmund Carter, 1753, 8vo. London.

The same author, assisted by some academical Gentlemen, published "The History of the County of Cambridge, from the earliest period to the present time, &c. also a particular account of ancient and modern Cambridge, with the City of Ely, and the several parishes therein; likewise an account of the several Towns and Villages in Alphabetical Order." 8vo. 1753, Cambridge.

"Projecte conteyninge the State, Order, and Manner of Governmente, of the University of Cambridge, as now it is to be seen in the Three-and-Fortieth yeare of the Raigne of our most Gracious and Sovereigne Lady Queen Elizabeth;" 4to. Cambridge.

"*Excerpta é Statutis Academia Cantabrigiensis*," &c. 8vo. 1732, Cambridge.

"The Rights and Privileges of both the Universities of Cambridge in particular," &c. by James Marriott, L. L. D. 8vo. 1769, Cambridge.

"Salmon's Foreigners' Guide to the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford," 1746.

"Description of the University, Town, and County of Cambridge," 1796, with Views of the chief Colleges, &c. from the plates engraved by Lambourne (but now worn out) for the "*Cantabrigia Depicta*, 1763.

In the year 1796 an useful publication was began at Cambridge, under the Title of "The Cambridge University Calender," by B. C. Raworth, A. B. 12mo.

"An Account of the different Ceremonies observed in the Senate House of the University of Cambridge; together with a Table of Fees, Modes of electing Officers,

cers, &c. Forms of proceeding to degrees, and other Articles relating to the Customs of the University ;" by Adam Wall, M. A. 8vo. 1798, Cambridge.

Some Extracts from the Statutes and Registers of the Peter House were printed in "Corporations vindicated in their Fundamental Liberties," &c. by Charles Hotham, fellow of that College, whose "Petition and Argument," against the Master's Native Voice was also published the same year, 1651.

"The History of the College of Corpus Christi and the Blessed Virgin Mary, (commonly called Benet) from its foundation to the present time," by Robert Masters, B. D. 4to. 1752, Cambridge. A "Catalogue of the several Pictures in the Public Library, and respective Colleges of the University," were drawn up by the same gentleman, and printed in 12mo. but without a name. In the Third Volume of the *Archæologia* is a Print and Description of the Horn given to this College, when a Guild, by John Goldcome in 1847.

In *Peck's Desiderata Curiosa*, 8to. B. 7. is an "Account of the Life of Dr. William Bateman, Founder of Trinity Hall, and his Family;" as also, "The Triumphs of the Muses, or Queen Elizabeth's Entertainment at Cambridge, 1564.

The second Number of Ives's "Select Papers," 4to. contains "Annals of Gonville and Caius Colleges, from a Manuscript by the late Rev. Francis Blomefield," the Norfolk Antiquary.

An Account of King's College Chapel, including a short History of the two Colleges, King's and Eton," &c. was published in 8vo. 1769, with the name of Henry Malden, Chapel Clerk ; but Mr. James, one of the fellows, wrote the chief particulars. In the Appendix to Vol. I. of Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, are copies of several Indentures relating to the Building and Embellishments of this superb Edifice.

"Remarks upon the present Mode of Education in the University of Cambridge," with "A Proposal
for

for its improvement," by the Rev. John Jebb, M. A. 8vo. 1773, Cambridge.

"A Proposal for the Establishment of Public Examinations in the University, with occasional Remarks." 8vo.

"Observations on the Origin and Antiquity of Round Churches, and of the Round Church at Cambridge in particular," by Mr. James Essex, F.A.S. published in the *Archæologia*; and by Nichols afterwards in a separate pamphlet.

Remarks by Mr. Ward, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 174, on a Date at the Half-Moon Inn, near Magdalen College, Cambridge.

"Act for Paving, Cleansing, and Lighting Cambridge," Folio, 1788.

"The History and Antiquities of Barnewell Abbey, and Sturbridge Fair," were printed in the *Bibliotheca Topographica*, 4to. 1736. The institution of this Fair is ascribed by Dr. Stukely, in his "*History of Crausius*," to the Romans. "*Nundinæ Sturbrigiensis*," 8vo. (anno 1702,) Author T. Hill, appeared in 1709; and a further Description is contained in "*An Historical Account of Stourbridge, Bury, and the most famous Fairs in Europe and America, interspersed with Anecdotes curious and entertaining; and considerations upon the Origin, the Progress, and Decline of all the temporary Marts in this Kingdom*." By Charles Caraccioli, 8vo. Cambridge.

"The Cry of Sturbridge Fair," from a Manuscript in the possession of the Rev. John Price, Keeper of the Bodleian Library, was published in the Second Volume of *Collectanea Curiosa*, 8vo. Oxford.

"The History and Antiquities of the Conventual and Cathedral Church of Ely, from the foundation of the Monastery, A. D. 673, to the year 1771. Illustrated with Copper Plates;" by James Bentham, M. A. F. A. S. A. "Section and Plan of the Choir," designed and drawn by Mr. Essex, and engraved by Lambourne, with-printed Reasons for removing the Choir from

under the Lantern to the East end, was published by the Dean and Chapter in 1670. In Vol. II. of the *Archæologia* is an Extract of a Letter from Mr. Bentham to Dean Mills, President of the Society of Antiquaries, concerning the discovery of bones in the Choir, and of Roman Antiquities at Littleport.

“An Account of a most terrible Fire that happened on Friday, the 8th of September, 1727, at a Barn at Burwell, in Cambridgeshire,” &c. by Thomas Gibbons, D. D. 8vo. 1769, London.

“*Prodigium Willinghamense* ; or, Authentic Memoirs of the more remarkable passages in the Life of Thomas Hall, a boy, &c. who before he was three years old was three feet eight inches high, and had the marks of puberty. With some reflections on his understanding, strength, temper, memory, genius, and knowledge,” by Thomas Dawkes, Surgeon.

Bowen's Map of Cambridgeshire, published in 1753, is very erroneous. Speed's Map, 1610, is also defective : it contains a Plan of the town, Arms of the Colleges, and four Figures of the academical habits.

In the “Topographical Miscellanies,” 4to. is a view and description of Catledge Hall, near Newmarket. The Topographer, 8vo. Vol. I. contains some particulars of Melbourn, Meldreth, and Shepereth, &c. from Layer's unpublished manuscripts in the Harleian Collection : in Vol. II. are notes concerning Horsheath, and the Round Church at Cambridge : in Vol. III. some account of Wimpole, Great and Little Abington, and Arrington : and in Vol. IV. a few notices on Castle Camps, Kennet, and Snailwell.

Several works illustrative of the Botanical History of this county have been published. The principal are comprehended in the “*Plantæ Cantabrigiæ*, or a Catalogue of the plants which grow wild in the County of Cambridge,” &c. by Thomas Martyn, M. A. Fellow of Sydney College, and Professor of Botany, 8vo. London. An Account of the Cultivation of Saffron

Saffron in Cambridgeshire, by Dr. James Douglas, appeared in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 128 and No. 495. Some further particulars, by the Hon. Charles Howard, were published in the Nos. 480 and 538.

A Map of the Great Level of the Fens, as drained by Sir Jonas Moore, Knt. was published in 1634; in fifteen sheets.

"An exact and accurate plan of the east part of the Level of the Fens, situate between the river Ouse and the Hundred of Foot River," by Richard Robinson, who surveyed it in 1758, was published in three sheets.

Views of all the Colleges and other public buildings in Cambridge University, were drawn and engraved by Loggan, and published in a work entitled, "*Cantabrigiæ Illustrata*," folio, 1690. An elevation of the Tower and Spire of St. Mary's Church, at Whittlesea, and Views of the west front of Clare Hall, King's College Chapel, &c. Kings College and part of Clare Hall, Trinity College and Library, the Senate House and Schools, Clare Hall from Queen's Grove, King's New Building from the Grove, part of Barnwell, part of Chesterton, &c. have been engraved by Lambourne. A design for the Public Library of Cambridge, made by the late Sir James Burroughs, in 1752, was engraved by D. Fourdrinier. Views of the Town and University, N. W. 1745; Cambridge Castle, N. E. 1730; Pythagoras's School, or, more properly, Merton Hall, Thorney Abbey, S. W. Denny Priory, N. E. and Camp's Castle, N. E. have been engraved by Buck.---A plan and view of Cambridge Castle, from an ancient Drawing, supposed of Queen Elizabeth's time, has been given by Mr. Grose, who also published a view of Pythagoras's School. In 1768, A plan for an Amphitheatre for Public Lectures and Music was engraved by Major, from a design by Dr. Marriot. A large print of a remarkable Chaise-Match, run on Newmarket Heath in the year 1750 for 1000 guineas, was engraved by C. Grignon,

from a drawing by J. Seymour. In Hearne and Byrne's *Antiquities* is a South View of Ely Cathedral, Hearne, del. Pouncy, sc. and in the *Copper-Plate Magazine* is a distant view of the same building, Turner, del. Walker, sc. A Series of Views of the Public Buildings of Cambridge have been commenced in the *Cambridge Almanack*, first published in 1800 ; Cambridge and London.



GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF
THE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

BOUNDARIES, SITUATION, AND EXTENT.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE is an inland county, bounded on the north-west by the counties of Northampton, Huntingdon, and Bedford ; on the south by Hertfordshire and Essex ; on the east by Suffolk ; on the north-east by Norfolk ; and on the north by Lincolnshire.

It is about fifty miles in its greatest length, twenty-five in its mean breadth from east to west, and in circumference about 130 miles. It contains nearly 443,300 acres, 163 parishes, one city, and seven market towns ; and, according to the returns under the population act in 1801, about 16450 houses and 89,400 inhabitants.

William of Malmsbury says, that in his time this county was a terrestrial Paradise. He describes it as a plain level and smooth as water, covered with perpetual verdure, and adorned with a variety of tall, smooth, taper, and fruitful trees : " Here," says he, " is an orchard bending with apples, and there is a field covered with vines, either creeping on the ground or supported by poles ; in this place also art seems to vie with nature, each being impatient to bestow what the other withholds. The buildings are beautiful beyond description : and there is not an inch of ground which is not cultivated to the highest degree."

Whatever was the condition of the county before the inundation, it suffered a great change afterwards ; the waters stagnating became putrid, and filled the air with noxious exhalations ; the inhabitants could have no communications with the neighbouring towns by land, and by water it was difficult in some places and impracticable in others.

In the Isle of Ely the air is damp and unhealthy,
but

but in the south part of the county, it is pure and wholesome.

Before the arrival of Julius Cæsar, the counties of Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk were inhabited by the *Cenamani* or *Cenemagni*, one of the nations of the *Iceni*, whose name was derived from the wedge-like form of their country ; a *wedge* in the British language being termed *Iken*. Sir Henry Spelman however deduces the name from the river Ise or Ouse, which the Britons are said to have called *Ichen*. Baxter imagines it to have been derived from *Uic* or *Union*, i. e. Brave men ; but Whitaker observes that, “ the genuine and proper name was *Ceni*, Y-ce-ni, or *Cen-on-es*, the *Headones* ; and the appellations of *Cenimagni*, *Cenimanni*, *Curomanni*, signify only the head men ; man being equally a British and Saxon word, and retained to this day in the Erse.” There are many traces of the *Iceni* in the tract which they inhabited, as *Ikensworth*, *Iken-thorpe*, *Ikborrow*, *Iken*, *Iksnig*, (now *Exning*) the *Icening Way* and various others, evidently derived from the same origin.

The *Iceni* are represented by Tacitus as a brave nation, and after they had cast themselves on the protection of the Romans, they remained undisturbed by war to the time of Claudius. At this time the Proprætor Ostorius fortifying the rivers, and disarming the Britons, the *Iceni* assembled their forces to oppose him. The Romans however forced their entrenchments, and defeated them with great loss, which terminated the war. Thirteen years afterwards a fresh storm arose on the following account. Prasutagus, King of the *Iceni*, to avert the ruin of his nation, appointed the Emperor Nero his heir, thinking by such submission that he should secure his kingdom and family from injury ; but it happened otherwise ; his kingdom was pillaged by centurions, and his house by slaves, as if it had been taken in war. His wife *Boadicea*, also called *Bunducia*, was scourged

scourged and his daughters violated: the principal men of the kingdom, as if the whole had been given away, were stript of their estates, and the royal family treated as slaves. Provoked at this treatment, and the fear of worse, if the nation should be reduced to a province, they took up arms, in conjunction with the Trinobanti, and other nations, not yet accustomed to slavery. In this war Eoadicea, the widow of Prasutagus, cut off 80,000 of the Romans and their allies, and destroyed the colony of Camalodunum, and the Municipium of Verulam, routed the IXth Legion, and defeated Caius Decianus, the procurator; but being at length defeated in a pitched battle by Suetonius Paulinus, with unbroken spirit she put an end to her life by poison, according to Tacitus, but according to Dio she died of illness.

From this period we meet with no further account of the Iceni in any author. The counties they inhabited were included by the Romans in the division Flavia Cæsariensis, but were formed by the Saxons into a distinct kingdom, and named East Anglia: Uffa, a great Saxon commander, being their first king. Egryck, the sixth king, became tributary to Penda, king of Mercia, and after to the kings of Kent and the West Saxons. The last of their kings was Edmund, who having for some time opposed the Danes, who, under their generals Hunga and Hubba, had invaded his dominions, and besieged Thetford, was at last forced by them to his castle at Framingham, where he was, after a short siege, taken by them, and murdered at Heghsdune, now called St. Edmundsbury. The Danes occupied the kingdom of East Anglia fifty years, ravaging the country and plundering the people, till King Edward the Elder, a warlike and victorious monarch, wrested it from them by force, and added it to his own kingdom of the West Saxons. He and his successors committed it as a province to the government of certain

certain deputies, of whom one Ralph, a Briton, was possessed of it at the time of the Norman Conquest.

The Saxon name of the county of Cambridge was *Granta bryggseyr*.

RIVERS.

The principal rivers of this county are the *Ouse*, and the *Granta*, or *Cam*.

The *Ouse* or *Ise* enters the county between Fenny Drayton and Erith; thence it runs eastward through the Fens, till, at some distance above Deny Abbey, it takes a northerly direction, and passing Streatham, Ely, and Littleport, pursues its course into Norfolk.

The *Cam* has three branches, the chief of which rises near Ashwell, in Hertfordshire, and enters this county to the west of Gilden Morden; thence flowing to the north-east, it is increased by the waters of several rivulets, and near Granchester, has its current still further enlarged by the junction of its sister streams, which flow into this county from Essex. Hence taking a northerly course, the *Cam* glides through the walks of the principal colleges at Cambridge, and after passing several villages falls into the *Ouse* at Harrimere in the parish of Stretham.

The *Cam* is supposed to be so called from its winding course, the British word *Cam* signifying crooked; so a river in Cornwall, that is remarkable for its irregularity, is called the *Camel*.

Besides these rivers there are many channels and drains; for almost all the water from the middle of England, except what is discharged by the *Thames* and the *Trent*, falls into this part of the county. They have been called the *Gleane*, the *Welland*, the *Neane*, the *Grant*, the *Middenhall*, the *Brandon*, and the *Stoake*, besides the water called *Moreton's Leam*, which is now navigable from Peterborough to Wisbeach.

beach. The Old and New Bedford Rivers are navigable for upwards of 20 miles, in a straight line, across the county, from Erith to Denver.

CANALS.

The Wisbeach Canal joins the Wisbeach River at the old sluice, in the town of Wisbeach, passes Elm, and at Outwell, communicating with Well-creek, and the river Nene, in the parish of Outwell, in the Isle of Ely, and in the county of Norfolk. The length of this canal is about six miles.

AGRICULTURE.

Before we proceed with the general description of the agriculture of this county, we shall lay before our readers some of the most interesting particulars in the history of the *Great Level* of the Fens, which includes nearly 400,000 acres, lying in the several counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, Norfolk, and Suffolk. This extensive tract of ground is generally supposed to have been overflowed in some violent convulsion of nature : a preternatural swelling of the sea, or an earthquake, which left the country flooded with a lake of fresh-water, has frequently happened in other places. It is certain that the fens of Cambridgeshire were once very different from what they are now. We have above quoted the description given of them by William of Malmsbury, who wrote in the 12th century. It must, however, be remarked that this author, who was himself a recluse in another part of the island, is here describing the country about Thorney Abbey, which was the dwelling of other solitary devotees like himself. He therefore described a place which it is probable he never saw, and which his zeal might induce him to mention in the most favourable terms. It must also be observed that he describes the country as a level, and mentions marshes and fens, though he says the marshes were covered with
wood,

wood, and the fens afforded the most stable and solid foundation for the buildings that were erected upon them.

It must also be remarked, that the celebrated Abbo Floriacenses, an historian of the year 970, nearly two hundred years before William of Malmshbury, in a description of the kingdom of the East Angles, says that it is encompassed on the north by *large wet fens*, which begin almost in the heart of the island ; and the ground being a perfect level for more than a hundred miles, the water of these fens descends in great rivers to the sea. He adds that these large fens make a prodigious number of lakes, which are two or three miles over, and by forming a variety of islands, accommodate great numbers of monks with their desired solitude and retirement. That the flat country might easily be overflowed, to a great extent, merely by an accidental obstruction of the rivers through which the water of the fens was carried off is very evident, and that such an inundation actually happened there is indispensable evidence, yet more authentic than that of any history ; for timber of several kinds have been found rooted in firm earth below the slime and mud that lie immediately under the water. In other places a perfect soil has been found at the depth of eight feet, with swaiths of grass lying upon it as they were first mowed. Brick and stone, and other materials for building, have also been found at a considerable depth, by the workmen who were employed in digging drains to carry off the water ; and in setting a sluice there was found, 16 feet below the surface, a complete smith's forge, with all the tools belonging to it.

When the chancel at Wisbeach was repaired and improved in the year 1635 there was found, eight feet below the bottom, a stratum of firm ground, which had once been the bed of the river, as appeared

peared by many large stones, and old boats, which were lying upon it and had been buried in the slime.

To remedy the evils of this terrible inundation, many applications were made to government for cutting rivers and drains, which was many times attempted, but without success.

In the reign of Charles I. Francis Russel, who was then Earl of Bedford, agreed with the inhabitants of the several drowned counties to drain the whole level, in consideration of a grant of 95,000 acres of the land he should drain to his own use. The earl admitted several other persons to be sharers with him in this undertaking, and they proceeded in the work till 100,000*l.* had been expended; but the ground was still under water. It was then undertaken by the king, who engaged to complete the work for 69,000 acres more, and proceeded on the attempt till the civil war broke out, which first put an end to his projects, and then to his life. During the civil war the work stood still; but in the year 1649, William, Earl of Bedford, and the other adventurers, who had been associated with Francis, resumed their undertaking, upon their original contract for 95,000 acres; and, after having expended 300,000*l.* more the work was compleated. But the expence being much more than the value of the 95,000 acres many of the adventurers were ruined by the project, and the sanction of the legislature was still necessary to confirm the agreement, and invest the contractor, with such rights and powers as would enable them to secure such advantages as they had obtained. King Charles II. therefore, upon application, recommended it to his parliament, and in the 15th year of his reign an act was passed entitled an act for settling the Drains of the Great Level, called (from the first private undertaker) the Beford Level. By this act the proprietors were incorporated by the name of the Governor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the Company of the Conserva-

tors of the Great Level of the Fens. The corporation consisted of a governor, six bailiffs, and 20 conservators. These commissioners were empowered to levy taxes on the 95,000 acres to defray whatever expences might arise in their preservation, but only 83,000 acres were vested in the corporation, in trust for the Earl of Bedford and his associates. The remaining 12,000 having been allotted to Charles I. in pursuance of the agreement made by the persons who met at Huntingdon, were now assigned to the king, with the exception of 2000 acres, which had been granted to the Earl of Portland.

In the year 1697 the Bedford Level was divided into three districts, north, middle, and south, having one surveyor for each of the former, and two for the latter; but in 1753 the North Level was separated from the rest by act of parliament, except in such cases where their connection was necessary for the service of the country. On this occasion the Duke of Bedford, and the Earl of Lincoln, remitted the money due to them from the South and Middle Levels.

Soon after this a treaty was entered into between the Bedford Level Corporation, and the principal persons interested in the trade carried on through the river Nene, from the port of Lynn to the counties of Northampton, and Huntingdon. That part of the river which lay within the limits of the Great Level, became so filled up by the dirt and other matter which the tides and upland waters had deposited, that the navigation was much impeded, and rendered very expensive. This caused an application to be made to the managers of the Bedford Level, for their co-operation in the necessary work of cleansing the channel of the river, and making it deeper; and a plan was at length agreed upon intended to answer the ends both of draining and navigation. An act of parliament was obtained the same

same year for carrying this plan into execution. The corporation of the Bedford Level hereby renounced the general power possessed over the river and its banks, and united with a stated number of landed proprietors, chosen from the south and middle districts, in raising a fund to be appropriated to the scouring out, and deepening the bed of the Nene, and its communicating branches.

In the year 1795 an act of parliament was obtained for improving the outfall of the river Ouse, and amending the drainage of the south and middle levels, by making a cut across the marshes from Eaue Brink to Lyme.

Notwithstanding the various works that have been completed, and the vast expence, the drainage of the fens is yet very imperfect, and in many places the land is still liable to be overflowed, and the produce carried away by sudden inundations. In addition to the drains there are a multitude of windmills, which raise the water to a sufficient height to admit of its being conveyed into receptacles, and from thence carried into its proper channel.

According to the Agricultural Survey of this county, by M. Vancouver, it appears that upwards of 150,000 acres are still in the condition of waste and unimproved fen, the average value of which is little more than 4s. per acre.

The application of the land in this part of the county is various. Where the soil is preserved from the floods, or only subject to occasional overflowings, it has all the fertility of water-meadows. The crops of oats are particularly abundant, the produce being frequently from fifty to sixty bushels per acre. On the western side of this district many thousand acres are appropriated to pasture.

Soil in general.

There are a great variety of soils in this county; the chalky gravelly loam, and tender clay soils, prevail in the southern parts of the county. Ad-

joining Huntingdonshire, on the west, and Norfolk, on the east, the soil is chiefly a close heavy clay, upon a gault. A considerable portion of the Isle of Ely is moory and overflowed, but capable of great improvement, the residue a rich deep black soil.

The salt marshes in the north-western corner of Cambridgeshire are remarkably favourable for the growth of corn; but it frequently happens that their luxuriant produce is destroyed by the floods.

The south-eastern division extending from Gogmagog Hills to Newmarket is bleak and heathy, connected with that vast tract of land, which extending southward into Essex, and northward across Suffolk and Norfolk, forms one of the largest plains in the kingdom.

The land in the south and south-western parts of the county being more elevated, are fertile and productive of fine wheat, barley, and oats.

The valley through which the river Cam pursues its winding course from Steeple Morden to Walton, is called *the Dairies*, and is entirely appropriated to dairy-farms.

The following are the quantities of each description of land, as given in the agricultural survey of the county :

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Inclosed arable, | 15,000 |
| Open-field arable, | 132,000 |
| Improved Pasture | 52,000 |
| Inferior pasture, | 19,800 |
| Woodland, | 1,000 |
| Improved fen, | 50,000 |
| Waste and unimproved fen, | 150,000 |
| Half-yearly meadow land, | 2,000 |
| Highland common, | 7,500 |
| Fen or moor common, | 8,000 |
| Heath sheep walk, | 6,000 |
| Total | 443,300 |

Mode of Occupation and Management.

The general rent of farms in this county is from 50 to 300*l.* per annum; but the rental of some in the neighbourhood of Wisbeach are as high as 800*l.* and one in the parish of Wood Ditton, was at the time of the agricultural survey of the county, occupied at the rent of 600 guineas, and since at 1000 guineas per annum.

The general mode of management of the arable land is to take two crops and a fallow. In some parishes the lighter lands, after lying two years under rye-grass, trefoil, and Dutch clover, are winter fallowed for Tartarian oats, or summer tares. In others the first year fallow, dung, sheep folding, and light manures; for the second year wheat, winter fallow, wheat stubble, a light hand dressing in the spring; for the third year crop of barley; barley stubble sown the fourth year, with peas, oats, and lentils.

Hemp and flax are cultivated in some parts of the county, and in some of the parishes bordering upon Essex saffron is cultivated.

Until lately the greater part of the land was open field, but during the last seven years many inclosures have taken place, and others are proceeding upon, so that in a short time there will be very little uninclosed land in the county, except it be those fine downs, reaching from Gogmagog Hills to Newmarket, on the east side of the county, and those on the west towards Royston.

LIVE STOCK.

Horses.

The horses generally used in this county for the purposes of husbandry are those of the large black cart breed, and a lighter sort of no great value; since the time of making the agricultural survey the feeding and working management of horses has been much improved.

Cows.

The various mixtures of this cattle that are found in Cambridgeshire are not easily enumerated: the Suffolk polled, the Craven, the short-horned Yorkshire, the Derby, the Welch, the Leicester, the Fifeshire, the Gloucester brown, and the common Cambridgeshire, are the breeds of cow cattle generally preferred; nor is it conceived possible to mould this variety into any one uniform sort, until the open field lands are laid into severalty, and the coarse low lands drained and improved, so that by subsequent cultivation it shall be ascertained what are the species of cattle most proper for the then improved grasses and herbage in the several districts of the county.

From Isleham to Newmarket, Linton, Caxton, and northwardly to the fens, these breeds prevail either distinctly or casually compounded, in which latter case the animal, generally speaking, is badly formed, small, and when in full milk seldom affords more than five quarts at a time. In the neighbourhood of Ely, where the herbage is infinitely superior to that of the higher parts of the county, it is a matter of concern to observe that so little attention is paid to the improvement of the common breed of cow cattle. In the neighbourhood of Wisbeach, a very sensible alteration in this particular is to be observed.

In preparing the rennet for the purpose of making cheese, which in several parts of the county, particularly in the parishes of Cottenham, Waterbeach, and Denny Abbey, is brought to great perfection, nothing more is necessary than salting down the bags, in which state they remain for twelve months. About six of these bags will make two gallons of brine, strong enough to suspend a new laid egg, which being put into a jar is fit for use in about a month, when a gill of it to every four gallons of new milk, or warm as from the cow, is sufficient; the

the milk should all be of the same age, or meal, and much depends upon breaking the curds, with the hands, for unless that is done very completely the whey cannot be expressed, any of which remaining in the cheese, communicates a harsh fiery taste, produces blue mould, and leaves the cheese full of holes or cells, like a honey-comb. In short the dairy maid's attention should never be called off or diverted from the very essential process of breaking the curd.

The superiority of the Cottenham cheese, so famous through England, is not to be ascribed to any particular mode in the management of the dairies, but solely to the nature of the herbage on the commons.

In this parish the suckling of calves for the London market is carried on to great advantage; it commences at Michaelmas, and is continued to Lady-day. The common allowance is the milk of two cows to a calf, which is considered as the winter profit, and answers very well.

Sheep.

It appears from the general average taken at the time of the agricultural survey, that 1062 sheep is the proportion per parish, in the 62 parishes in which the number kept was ascertained. This ratio multiplied by 144, the number of parishes in which sheep are kept in this county, is equal to 152,928 sheep, for an extent of highland country of about 243,300 acres, which is not quite one and half acres per sheep. The general stock may be divided into three distinct breeds, though there are many intermediate shades amongst them: the Norfolk, the west country, and the Cambridgeshire are the principal ones. The three years old wethers of the former, when fattened, will average about 16lb. per quarter, and about 2½lb. per fleece. And the west-country breed will average about 18lb per quarter, and 4lb. per fleece. These two sorts are generally found between the Cam and Mildenhall rivers, extending

tending along the plains of Newmarket Heath, towards Linton, Foulmire, and Royston, binding upon the counties of Suffolk, Essex, and part of Hertfordshire, and to the head of the valley distinguished by the name of the Dairies. Crossing this valley, and extending thence eastwardly towards Caxton, and northwardly towards the fens, bending east on the river Cam, and south and westwardly upon Bedford and Huntingdonshire, the common Cambridgeshire breed prevails; the three years old wethers of which sort, when fattened to the bone will average about 14lb. per quarter, and 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to a fleece.

Proceeding into the isle a medley of the Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Berkshire, Hertfordshire, South-down, West-country, Lincoln, and Leicestershire breeds are found, but on approaching the country about Wisbeach, extending thence northwardly towards Holland in Lincolnshire, an inferior breed of the Lincolnshire sheep generally prevails; the three years old wethers of this description, averaging, when fattened, about 24lb. per quarter, and 12lb. per fleece. In this neighbourhood a cross between the Leicester and Lincoln breeds has been tried lately, and is much improved.

This part of the county is very happily exempt from the ravages of the *rot*, the cause of which appears, from the enquiries and observations made in the course of the survey, to arise from an extremely wet season in summer. Extremely wet winters do not produce this disease. The moors, low grounds, and wastes in the common open fields, upon which the sheep are by necessity obliged to feed, as well in wet as in dry summers, frequently in wet seasons become overflowed with the highland waters, which leave prodigious quantities of filth and sullage upon the grass and herbage, in which is most probably involved the gemini, or egg, of those snails or insects, which being conveyed, with the food, into
the

the stomach of the sheep, and then meeting with a proper nidus, becomes vivified, and invited by the gall, their proper aliment, pass through the bile, direct into the liver, where, in a certain stage of the disease, they increase to the frightful size and number which destroy the animal.

Another species of rot, which does not appear to be ascribable to the same cause, is called, by the farmers, the *blood rot*. The liver appears to the eye, in these cases, to be perfectly sound, and as free from disease as in the most healthy animal; it is, however, covered with an extremely thin transparent membrane, as tender as a spider's web, but with the smallest pressure imaginable, immediately ruptures, when the whole liver resembles a mass of coagulated blood, without any cohesion whatever, the liver and intestines, at this time, are free from any appearance of insects, alive or dead; nor was it understood from the farmers, that the liver in the state before-mentioned, was offensive to the smell; though, certain it is, that in its progress to that condition, it must have been rendered gradually inert, and corrupt, as it became disorganised.

Husbandry Utensils.

In the fens the common fen plough, with a running coulter, which with the share is constantly filed, and kept particularly sharp, is in constant use. By carrying only two furrows and a half to the yard, about an acre and a half is usually ploughed in a journey of seven hours. To these ploughs is frequently annexed an appendix, which in the fen country is called a boy, the business of which is to lap in the rushes, reeds, and other early produce of the fens, on which the plough share lays the earth, and thus completely buries under the soil. It is usual to work three horses abreast in these ploughs, and it is truly astonishing with what dexterity and adroitness the ploughs and horses are managed. The half and three quarter
Dutch

Dutch ploughs, together with the common swing, and foot ploughs, are in the highland parts of the county in general use.

The dagger, whole and half-winged shares are variously employed, but one general plough, with three occasional different shares might be introduced with great advantage. The harrows, carts, waggons, and all other implements of husbandry are of the common sort.

The agricultural survey of the county mentions an uncommon sort of harrows, invented and used by Mr. Shepherd, steward to Mr. Tharpe, of Chippenham. The single harrow appears to consist of five beams with six teeth in each, the beams are not laid parallel with each other, but fanning and forming the tail of the harrow, about six inches wider than the head; the beams are all curved, forming a convex at the top, and when connected together, a concave space of about an inch and a half perpendicular, under the middle of the harrow, over and above what would necessarily obtain, were the beams straight and parallel to the surface; the teeth are all curved, feather, or basil edged, and are set springing with their sharp edges, and points forward, and their length in the front of the harrow is about six and a half inches, which gradually encreases till at the tail of the harrow they are eight inches long. Harrows thus constructed have a wonderful effect in drawing into the ground, rather than scratching upon the surface, and in dividing the clods by cutting through rather than by rubbing, or grinding them against each other; and by gathering the twitch grass, in the encreased space formed by the concavity of its beams, it is rendered an excellent cleansing harrow, and does much credit to the ingenuity of the inventor.

Manures.

The manures chiefly used in this county are pigeons' dung, soot, common farm-yard and stable dung,

dung, and oil cake dust. In some parishes a small fish, caught in great numbers, called stickle-backs, and purchased at about eight-pence per bushel, in the village, are made use of at the rate of 20 bushels per acre. Rabbits' down, and the trimmings of their skins, consisting of their legs, ears, scalps, &c. purchased of the furriers at fivepence per bushel, and fetched from Norwich, are applied at the rate of 30 bushels per acre. Where lime can be procured at a moderate expence it is also used.

Wood Land.

There is but an inconsiderable quantity of woodland in this county, the whole quantity of timber scarcely amounting to 1000 acres, and these principally scattered through the parishes of Stackworth, Wood Ditton, Linton, Bartlow, Boxworth, Wimpole, and Madingley. The soil, however, in many other parts of the county is friendly to the culture of oak, ash, and elm, and on the chalky lands beach might be advantageously grown.

Roads.

The public roads throughout the county are tolerably good; the private roads are very indifferent; the materials for mending them are in many places extremely scarce, and lying at a considerable distance are difficult to obtain.

MINES AND MINERALS.

There are no mines in this county, nor any mineral of sufficient importance to require description. In the parish of Fulmire, a stone was formerly dug up in the quarries there, which produced vitriol. In the neighbourhood of Ely are made the celebrated white bricks, and a coarse pottery of the same clay.

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

Cambridgeshire, with the exception of a few parishes, on the east and north-east sides, which be-
long

long to the see of Norwich and Rochester, was taken from the see of Lincoln by Henry the first, in the year 1114, and made into a separate diocese for the newly-erected bishop of Ely. It lies in the province of Canterbury.

The county is divided into the seventeen hundreds following :

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| Wisbich, | Chesterton, |
| Wichford, | Papworth. |
| Ely, | Southstow, |
| Staplehoe, | Wetherley, |
| Cheveley, | Amington, |
| Radfield, | Flendish, |
| Staine, | Triplow, |
| Northstow, | Witleford, |
| Chilford. | |

Which contain one city, seven market towns, 163 parishes, 16,450 houses, and 89,400 inhabitants.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

*Journey from Wisbeach to Royston ; through March
Chatteris, Ely, and Cambridge.*

WISBICH OR WISBEACH ST. PETER.

Is a sea-port town, situated on each side a navigable river, commonly, though erroneously, called the river Nene, about eight miles from the Bay or Cross Keys Wash, and eighteen miles from the sea, near the north-east extremity of the isle of Ely. The name is derived from *Ousebeach*, being a compound of *Ouze* and *Beach*, being the *Beach* (from *Bouche* Mouth. F.) or outfall of the river Ouse, which river, coming from its head through Bedford, St. Ives, Ely, and Littleport, from thence it had its course through the fens by Wilney and Well, to its outfall in the North Lea at this place, and
which

which was prior to the reign of Edward I. in which king's reign it appears from history that the great Ouse waters were carried from Littleport Chair, by way of Rebeck, to join the Little Ouse at Priesthouse, near Brandon Creek; and then took its course along with the Little Ouse, and afterwards were denominated the Great Ouse, by Denver, Downham, and Lynn, to the sea. After which time the outfall at Wisbeach so much decayed, that the river Nene from Northampton, Oundle, and Peterborough, which joined the Great Ouse, before at Upwell, found its way by Well Creek into the Great Ouse at Salters Lode, also to the sea by Lynn. So that the fens above Wisbeach were so surrounded and overflowed with waters as rendered them of little value for nearly two centuries, or till the year 1490, when Bishop Morton, with a laudable spirit, set about draining the fens, and made a new river to turn the Nine waters in one straight course, from Stanground, about two miles below Peterborough, to Guyhirn (about fourteen miles), and from thence through Wisbeach, into the great bay or estuary (called *Metaris Aestuarium*) and so to the sea, and which river, to Guyhirn to this day bears the name of *Morton's Leam*; and from thence to the sea it is now called, and always written, *Wisbeach river*, and which Leam and river have from that time been improving in breadth and depth as well as the town in respectability.

Wisbeach is a place of considerable antiquity, having been built some time before the Conquest. It was given by Oswy and Leodele, the parents of Alwin, afterwards bishop of Elmham, to the convent of Ely, on their son being admitted into the monastery. About five years after the Conquest, in 1071, King William erected a strong castle here; the governor was dignified with the title of constable, and the walls and moat were to be maintained in repair by the owners of certain lands in

West Walton, who held their estates by a tenure to that effect. In the reign of Henry II. this fortress was disannulled, and between the years 1478, and 1483, another was erected by the above mentioned Morton, bishop of Ely. The new building became the Bishop's Palace; several of his successors also resided here. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth it was converted into a prison for the papists, who conspired against her government.

Sometime between the years 1609 and 1619, this structure was repaired by Bishop Andrews; and on the abolition of the hierarchy, after the death of King Charles the First, it was purchased by John Thurloe, Esq. secretary to Oliver Cromwell, and his son. In the year 1660 this gentleman rebuilt it in its present form, from a design of Inigo Jones. On the Restoration the estate was restored to the see of Ely, and was the residence of the bishop, when he came to Wisbeach; and of late years let on lease to one or other of the principal families of the town, till the year 1793, when an act of parliament was obtained for the sale of the buildings, its site, gardens, &c. which was shortly after carried into execution, and the whole was purchased by Joseph Medworth, Esq. who has removed the detached buildings, and erected several rows of elegant houses on the premises; these are a great ornament as well as addition and accommodation, and particularly as houses were formerly so scarce in the town.

In the year 1190 Richard the First granted the tenants of Wisbech Barton Manor, an exemption from toll, in all fairs or markets throughout England. This grant was confirmed in 1214, by King John, who came to Wisbeach from Lynn, in October 1216. In the twelfth of Henry IV. it was renewed, and again confirmed by writ of privy seal of Henry VI. the privilege was afterwards forfeited, and again restored, through the exertions of Nicholas Sandford, who died the third of October 1608, and
lies

lies buried in the church. Upon a brass plate inserted in his monumental stone is inscribed the following couplet, in reference to the above circumstance.

“ A patterne for townsmen, whom we may enrole.
For at his own charge this town he freed of TOLE.”

Whilst Oliver Cromwell was governor of the Isle of Ely he caused fortifications to be raised near the Horseshoe, on the north-west side of Wisbeach, to secure the passes out of Lincolnshire, which continued faithful to the king. The troops stationed to defend them were commanded by Col. Sir John Palgrave, and Captain W. Dodson, and the ammunition and other warlike stores were obtained through the captain of a Dutch ship, which the Queen had dispatched from Holland, for the use of the loyalists.

In the year 1643 the burgesses of the town of Wisbeach lent the sum of 150*l.* to Captain Dodson, who was then besieging Croyland; and on the 26th of March 1644, they delivered to Major John Iretton four markets, three bandeliers, and two swords, for the service of parliament. They also furnished the latter with a loan of 250*l.* towards raising a troop of horse for the defence of the isle of Ely.

Secretary Thurloe above-mentioned, having been a liberal benefactor to the town, the burgesses in the year 1657 erected a gallery in the church to his use, and on the 6th of January 1658 elected him a representative of this town and *borough* (as it is called for the only time in the journals of the House of Commons) in Richard Cromwell's parliament, which assembled on the twenty-ninth of the same month. Wisbeach, however, had never the honour of an exclusive representation, for the secretary having been also returned for Huntingdon, made his election in February to serve for that borough, and the parliament was dissolved in the April following.

The corporation of Wisbeach appears to have erected upon the ruins of a religious fraternity, styled the Guild of the Holy Trinity, founded in the year 1374, and possessed of estates for pious and charitable uses. This suffered the fate of other religious establishments, and was dissolved in the reign of Henry the Eighth. But an act of parliament having been passed soon after the accession of Edward VI. to the throne, providing for the security of those institutions, that had been originally founded, either as Grammar Schools, for the relief of poor persons, or for the maintenance of piers, jetties, walls, or banks, against the rage of the sea, &c." The inhabitants of Wisbeach obtained, through the influence of Goderich, bishop of Ely, a charter of incorporation, dated 1st of June 1549, which invested them with all the possessions of the Trinity Guild, the revenues of which were then estimated at 2*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

By this charter the inhabitants were to assemble annually, and elect ten men, who were to have the management and government of the *business* of the body corporate; but it appears that for the first thirty-six years after the charter was obtained, the corporation did little more than meet once a month in the Town Hall, and "out of mutual love and amity" immediately adjourn to a tavern, where having dined, they settled petty controversies among the inhabitants. But afterwards they proceeded further than they were warranted by the charter; they took cognizance of the accounts of the church-wardens and surveyors of the highways: they directed the application of money over which they had no right: assumed the privilege of levying an acre tax; and finally, during the plague, which raged here in the years 1567 and 1588, they summoned delinquents before them, and punished them at their own pleasure.

The

The inhabitants of Wisbeach obtained a renewal of their charter on the 28th January 1610-11, at an expence of 193l. 19s. 3d. By this charter they were constituted a body corporate, by the style of the burgesses of the town of Wisbeach; but the right of election of the ten men from that time, named capital burgesses, was limited to the possessors of freeholds of the annual value of forty-shillings. From this period the capital burgesses became objects of veneration and confidence, and were entrusted with the case of nearly all the donations made for the benefit of the poor. The principal officer is the *town bailiff*, who though a person wholly unknown to the charter, has the entire management of the estate and affairs of this corporation. He cannot, however, disburse more of the corporation funds than five pounds at one time, with the express order of the body corporate. Another charter was granted 15th February 1669, confirming the former. The capital burgesses have nothing to do with the jurisprudence of the town, which is under the cognizance of the general magistracy of the Isle of Ely; nor have they any degree of civil authority; their principal business is to regulate the management of the revenues of the estates bequeathed, partly for charitable, but chiefly for public purposes. The income of the corporation amounts to about 800l. per annum, which partly arises from a grant made by the Trinity House in 1710, of one penny a ton upon all goods exported or imported for the purpose of maintaining buoys and beacons, and keeping clear the channel of the river.

The summer assizes and the January and Midsummer quarter sessions are held at Wisbeach, and the magistrates assemble here every Wednesday and Saturday, to settle the assize of bread, and for other purposes.

According to the returns under the population

act in 1801, Wisbeach then contained 940 houses, and 4710 inhabitants.

The market is held on Saturday, and is very large, for corn and cattle of all sorts, and is abundantly supplied with meat of the best kinds, poultry, and fish in great plenty. Although the trade of Wisbeach has much increased of late years, through the improved state of the drainage and navigation of the fens, and the consequent augmentation of the produce and consumption of the country, it suffered greatly about forty years ago, from the inundation of the surrounding country, occasioned by the choaking up the mouth of the river. Several breaches happened in the north bank of Morton's Leam, between Peterborough and Wisbeach, so that Thorney Lordship, being the Bedford North Level, Portsound, and a great part of South Holland, in Lincolnshire, quite up to the town of Spalding, and other exceeding good lands, to the amount of one hundred thousand acres, used continually to be overwhelmed with water, from one to ten feet deep, until the act of parliament was obtained in 1773, for abandoning the old river, and making a new cut through the salt marshes, about five miles below the town of Wisbeach, to avoid the sand banks the sea had thrown up in the throat of this river. This cut had the desired and wonderful effect of lowering the waters in Wisbeach river several feet, perfecting the drainage, and securing a good outfall for the waters of the fens and surrounding sands. Since which period this country has been in the most flourishing and productive state, the commerce of the town has revived, and few places have the prospect of becoming so rich and prosperous. The average of the exports and imports amounts to upwards of 40,000 tons annually. A good inland trade is carried on in coals, rait, corn, wine, and other articles, which are carried up the river to Peterborough, Qundle, Northampton,

ton, &c. The navigable canal from this river, which joins the river Nene at Outwell, opens a short, safe, and easy communication between this port and the large trading towns of Cambridge, Lynn, Brandon, Bury, Ely, St. Ives, Huntingdon, Bedford, and others of note, in the several counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bedford, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

The Wisbeach river is navigable at spring tides, which flow here from six to eight feet, for vessels that draw ten or twelve feet of water, and a considerable number, of about sixty or eighty tons burthen, are constantly employed in the corn-trade to London, Hull, &c.

The most remarkable occurrence of inundation of this neighbourhood happened in the years 1613 and 1614, and was commemorated till the year 1750, by an inscription on the east wall of the church, which, after a transcript had been made of it, was then effaced by the erection of a monument. The substance was as follows:

“To the immortal Praise of God.

- “Be it in memory, that on the first of November 1613, in the night, the sea came in by the violence of a north-east wind, meeting a spring tide, and overflowed all Marshland, with the town of Wisbeach, both on the north and south sides, and almost the whole hundred round about, to the great danger of mens' lives, with the loss of some by the breach of banks, &c. besides the spoil of corn, cattle, and houses, which could not be estimated.
- “The year after, on the twenty-third of March, it was again overflowed by the fresh water, which came by a great snow, that not only the south side of this town, but the greater part of the ground within south-east bank in Holland, from Spalding to Tyd St. Giles, was almost lost for that year; with a great part of Marshland, from their bank
called

called the Edge, between their towns and the
 smeeeth of their new podike, by divers breaches be-
 tween Salter's Lode and Downham Bridge.

D : O : M : S :

O frugum faecunda Domus nimiumque beata
 Si male vicinis non premereris Aquis,
 Quis tu cum sedeas imis in Vallibus à te
 Quis prohibere undus ni DEUS Ipse Potest ?
 Scilicet in Fluctus nequicquam tenditur Agger,
 Atque infida suæ cedit Arena Mari ;
 Quod si te Impietas Fraudes, Scortoi, Foenus,
 Cummaculat ab Aquis cur velet ista DEUS?

Posuit Joshua Blaxton in Theologia, Baccalaureus et
 hujus Ecclesia Dignus Vicarius."

Wisbeach was formerly noted for the quantity and
 excellence of its butter sent to the London markets ;
 but of late years the dairy has given way to the
 employment of grazing ; and the lands are in so
 high a state of cultivation, for the purpose, that few
 counties can vie with this in respect to the num-
 bers and goodness of the cattle grazed in the neigh-
 bourhood. The sheep and oxen grow to a great
 size, and considerable numbers of them are sent
 twice every week to the London markets. There
 are frequent instances of the sheep being sold in
 Smithfield market, at four guineas a head, after
 clip-day, and of the oxen reaching upwards of three
 hundred stone weight. There are also great num-
 bers of valuable horses bred on the farms round
 Wisbeach.

The parish of Wisbeach is about twelve miles
 in length, and two miles and a half in width, and
 contains about 12,000 acres, which are in general
 very fertile and rich lands, and bring uncommon
 large crops of grass and corn, viz. wheat, oats, big
 barley, rape-seed, mustard-seed ; with hemp, flax,
 and wood. The great, or corn tithes, belong to a
 lay

lay impropriator so that the living is a vicarage only, but of great annual value in the gift of the bishop of Ely, who is also lord paramount of the manor. These four hamlets belong to the parish of Wisbeach St. Peter, this being the mother church, viz. Wisbeach St. Mary, Guyhirn, Tholomas Drove, and Murrow. The two first having in them chapels of ease.

Wisbeach Church dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a spacious and handsome structure, upon a singular plan, there being two naves and two aisles. The naves are lofty and separated from each other, by a row of slight slender pillars with pointed arches. The aisles are more ancient than other parts of the building, and are divided from their respective naves by low massy pillars, and some circular Saxon arches. On one of the naves is the date 1586. The tower is remarkably beautiful. There is a small chapel or chantry, on the west side of the north entrance, dedicated to St. Martin, and anciently endowed with lands for the maintenance of a priest, to say masses for the soul of the founder. The images, shrines, altars, &c. in this chantry were demolished pursuant to Bishop Goodriche's injunction, dated at Ely the 21st of October 1541.

In the south aisle there is a memorial for Thomas de Bramstone, one of the constables of the castle erected here by William the Conqueror, with his effigies on brass, and the following inscription on the marble round it: "Cygist Thomas de Bramstone, jadis conestable du Chastel de Wisebeche, qui morcuit le ving Septisme jour de may, l'ân de notre Seignore, MIL. CCCC. primer. D' L' alme de qui Dieu par la grace ait merci. Amen."

In different parts of the church, there are, among others, the following epitaphs.

" Beneath

"Beneath a sleeping infant lies,
 To earth her body lent,
 Hereafter shall more glorious rise,
 But scarce more innocent.

And when the arch-angel's trump shall sound,
 And souls to bodies join,
 Millions shall wish their lives below
 Had been as short as thine."

The Rev. James Ashley, a native of this town, and rector of Fleet, in the county of Lincoln, composed the following beautiful lines to the memory of his brother.

"Has Death enwrapp'd thee in this cloud of night,
 Whilst youth, hope, pleasure, gleam'd their cheerful ray?

So fades Aurora's ineffectual light,
 When the pale morning blushes into day.

See by his dying form mild Patience stands,
 Composing agony with healing wing,
 Hope, Ease, and Comfort, wait on her command,
 And o'er the mournful bed sweet requiems sing.

Care, Pain, and Death, terrific gloom no more,
 But seem to pave a golden way to heaven;
 The race to reach the distant goal is o'er,
 The toil is ended, and the prize is given.

And when on yonder star-pav'd plain you rove,
 And pitying view us active forms of clay,
 Accept this last sad tribute of our love,
 The best the brother and the friend can pay."

The following lines were written by the same gentleman, to the memory of his mother.

"Freed from the ever-dreary vale of life,
 Here lies the wife, the mother, and the friend,
 Sickness and health forego their wonted strife,
 Death's ebon darts their opposition end.

Light lies the turf upon the guiltless breast,
Whose mansion pure no earth-born passion stain'd,
Where pride ne'er gloom'd on its continual rest,
Nor factious envy with her breath prophan'd.
Such, when the pomp of kingdoms is no more,
When future suns shall light eternal skies,
Shall land for ever on the blissful shore,
Where flow the fountains of celestial joys.
Such shall the meek-ey'd cherub's friendship claim,
And with companion angels swell the choir
In sounds of praise to the eternal name,
Whilst Heaven's own harmony informs the lyre.

There are also several handsome monuments erected to the memory of different branches of the Southwell family, who formerly resided at the castle, which they rented of the bishop.

This church has a very fine organ, with twenty stops, built by subscription, in the year 1789, by the late Mr. Samuel Green, of Isleworth. The organist has a salary of 40*l.* per annum.

In the year 1767 the corporation erected an elegant stone bridge, in the room of the old wooden one, over the great river, at the expence of upwards of 2000*l.* It is a single elliptical arch, very accurately proportioned.

A new Custom House has also been lately erected by the corporation.

The town is tolerably well paved, and lighted with lamps, in dark evenings, nearly the year throughout. It is supplied with water from wells, rain waters, cisterns, and the river.

The Theatre is situated nearly in the centre of the town, and is well adapted for the purpose. There are balls and assemblies monthly at the Rose and Crown Inn, which has been a place of public reception from the year 1475, at which period it was known by the sign of the Horn, and on one of the
out

out-buildings, erected in 1601, the figure of a horn is yet to be seen.

A literary society was established in this town, in the year 1781. The education of youth is provided for by a Free School, and two Charity Schools, supported by voluntary subscription.

There are several respectable villages near to Wisbeach; Leverington, distant one mile; Parson Drove, six miles; Newton, three miles, at this place there was formerly a college or chantry, founded by Sir John Colville, which at the Dissolution was annexed to the rectory; Tid St. Giles, six miles; Walsoken, one mile; at this place was a college or hospital, belonging to the brethren of the holy trinity. Thomas Herring, archbishop of Canterbury, was born here in 1613.

WEST WALTON, four miles. The tower of the parish church is a curious Gothic structure, worthy of particular attention.

At ELME, about two miles from Wisbeach, there is a good Charity School, where all the poor children are taught for 20*l.* per annum, given by a gentleman for that end, and for a yearly sermon to be preached on St. Thomas's day.

At EMNETH, about three miles from Wisbeach, is HACKBEACH HALL, formerly the seat of Sir Henry Peyton, Bart. deceased; and since of his widow Lady Peyton.

At UPWELL, five miles south-east from Wisbeach, was Murnaud, or Marmoude, a priory of Gilbertines, cell to Sempringham, founded by Ralph de Hautville, in the reign of Richard I. or King John. This village and Outwell are both in the diocese of Norwich.

About six miles north of Wisbeach, on the road leading to Spalding, is a hamlet, called TID-GATE, through which the navigable river for small craft, runs from the new cut below Wisbeach to Thorny Abbey and Crowland, and which is the drain or outfall

outfall for the waters of the Bedford Level, Port-sand, &c. and is called the Shire Drain, which divides the counties of Cambridge and Lincoln.

Between Wisbeach and Merch, while the workmen were forming the road, they found three urns, full of burnt bones; and a pot, with 160 Roman denarii, were dug up in the year 1730. Many other coins have been found in this neighbourhood. At Elm, above mentioned, an altar, twenty-one inches high was discovered, and at Helney, various coins have been found within reach of the ploughshare.

MERCH is an extensive hamlet in the parish of Doddington, situated on the road, about half way between Wisbeach and Chatteris, on the banks of the navigable river Nene.

The market is on Friday, and there are fairs on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Easter, on the Monday and Tuesday before Whitsuntide, and another on every second Tuesday in October and the two following days.

A considerable inland trade in coal, timber, and corn, is carried on from this town upon the river Nene, which passes through it.

At Doddington there was formerly the palace of the bishops of Ely.

The parish of Doddington, and its dependencies, comprise about 30,000 acres of high land and fen land. The soil of the high land may be described in general, to be a gravelly loam, of a warm and kindly nature, lying upon a clay or gravel. The fen a light moor of various depth, of the same structure with the level in general.

About three miles from Doddington is CHATTERIS, a large village, about nineteen miles from Wisbeach, and twelve from Ely. It has neither market or fair.

A Benedictine nunnery was founded here in the year 980, by Alwen, wife to Ethelstan Earl of
E East

East Angles, and nurse to King Edgar, which continued in a flourishing state until the general dissolution of monasteries. Its revenues were then estimated at 97l. 3s. 4d. per annum. The site was granted to Lord Clinton. An ancient dwelling-house, supposed to be part of the conventual buildings, is still existing.

In the year 1757 a tumulus was opened near Somersham Ferry, about two miles from Chatteris, in which were discovered several human skeletons, with an iron sword, spear, and umbo of a shield, an earthen urn, and a glass vase, were found. The latter were referred by Dr. Stukeley to some British king, whom he supposed to have been buried on this spot.

Between Chatteris and Ely, about six miles west from the latter place, is **SURRON**, a large village, on the right of our road. "The Church" says Bloomfield, "is one of the most beautiful regular buildings in the county. It stands on a hill, and may be seen at a great distance on the north. It hath an elegant lofty squire tower, on which are two octagon stories, adorned with spire-work and carving, and terminated by a small leaden spire."

This church was erected by Barnet, bishop of Ely, who died in the year 1373. On the arched roof of the south porch is the bishop's arms, and bust, with a mitre on, carved in stone.

In the year 1654, there were several ancient coins, large gold rings, and a thin plate of lead, turned up by the plough in this parish; and one of the labourers thrusting his hand into the earth near the same spot, discovered three silver plates. The two largest had a round silver wire, running through the middle. Round the edge of one of the silver plates was a Dano-Saxon inscription, which Dr. Hickes, who had it engraved for his *Thesaurus*, conjectured to contain a mystical meaning, employed
as

as a charm or amulet. The inscription, with the exception of the first three words, is thus translated by the doctor :

“ O Lord, Lord, him always defend who carrieth
me about him. Grant him whatever he desire.”

Mr. Bloomfield reads it :—*Eadwen Meegage she is owner* (of me) *Lord him curse that me from her carries unless she me gives of her own will*; and this gentleman takes it only for a dish belonging to Edwin Meagage before the Conquest, and laid over these things to preserve them, probably during the siege of Ely. Mr. Gough gives the following translation of the inscription :

“ Edwin bought me,
O Lord him curse
That me from him takes away,
Unless he sell me
Of his own accord.”

The city of ELY is situated on a considerable eminence in the Isle of Ely, which was denominated by the Saxons *Suth Gurwa*: but, according to Bede, obtained the name of *Edge* or *Elig*, from the abundance of eels produced in the fens and waters that surround it. “The Isle of Ely, strictly speaking, is that large tract of highland, encompassed with fens, that were formerly overflowed with water, of which Ely is the principal place, and gives name to the whole, in which are included also the villages of Stretham and Thetford, Wilburton, Hadenham, Sutton, Mepal Wenham, Wentford, Whichford, Downham, and Chetisham, making collectively but one island. Littleport, Coveney, and Stretney, though sometimes reckoned part of it, were, in their original state, disjoined by small intervals of fenny ground, and therefore were distinct islands of themselves. This tract is about seven miles in length, and four in breadth. But the

whole district now called the Isle of Ely, extends from the bridge at *Tyld* on the north to *Upacre* on the south, 28 miles in length; and from *Abbots* or *Bishop's Delf* on the east, to the river *Nene*, near Peterborough, on the west, 25 miles in breadth. This district, besides the places above mentioned, includes several considerable towns and villages, as Wisbeach, Whittlesey, Doddington, March, Leverington, Newton, Chatteris, &c."—*Bentham's History of Ely*.

The first settlement appears to have been about a mile from the present city, and was called *Cratendune* now Cratendon field, where soon after the introduction of christianity into the kingdom of East Anglia, Ethelbert, the principal Saxon king, founded a church; but the ministers whom he had placed there to perform the divine ordinances being driven away, by Penda King of Mercia, the place was reduced to a desert.

A church was afterwards established by Etheldreda, daughter of Annas, King of East Anglia, and Hereswitha his Queen. The princess was born about the year 630, and was married to Tombert, one of the principal noblemen among the East Angles, being one of those *coldermen* or princes, afterwards called *eorles* or *comites*. These noblemen, in the Saxon times, held one or more districts hereditarily and in fee or by royal grace, and with the bishops composed the supreme council of the nation. "After living together three years, by the death of her husband Etheldreda came into full possession of the Isle of Ely, which had been settled upon her in dower. She was soon after obtained in marriage by Egfrid, King of Northumberland, whom she afterwards forsook and took the veil at Coldingham, where her aunt was abbess. From this convent she removed to Ely, where she intended to repair to the old church of King Ethelbert's foundation at Cratendune above mentioned. She, however, fixed on a more commodious spot, on an eminence

nence near the river, where she built a church and a monastery in the year 673. She became first abbess of her new foundation, and endowed it with the whole of the Isle of Ely. Her establishment was of no particular order; but the strictness of their mode of life may be estimated from the conduct of Etheldreda when she became abbess, which is thus described by the venerable Bede. "From the first entrance on her office, she never wore any linen, but only woollen garments. She usually ate only twice a day, except on the greater festivals, or in times of sickness; and if her health permitted she never returned to bed after matins, which were held at midnight, but continued her prayers in the church till the break of day."

In the year 678 Etheldreda died of an epidemic distemper, and at her express desire her body was placed in a wooden coffin, and buried in the common cemetery of the nuns; about sixteen years afterwards it was removed into the church, and deposited in a marble coffin or sarcophagus, which was brought from the Roman station at *Granta*.

The monastery was destroyed by the Danes in the year 868, together with that of Soham. All the religious were put to the sword, and the church and buildings destroyed by fire. Beorhed, king of Mercia, who had levied an army to pursue the Danes, took the revenues and jurisdiction into his own hands, and some seculars were placed here. These were afterwards ejected by Ethelward bishop of Winchester, who had purchased the whole island of King Edgar in the year 970. The bishop settled some monks here, and appointed Brithnoth, the first abbot. His namesake the Duke of Brithnoth, who gave so liberally to the convent, and was slain by the Danes at Maldon in the year 990, was buried here in the choir, but was afterwards removed with other benefactors, and placed in the wall on the north side of the choir in the new church,

where, during the alterations made some years ago, his bones were found, which agreed with the accounts of his large proportions, making him six feet and an half high: his head was carried away by the Danes, and supplied with a wax one, not found: his bones, with those of the other benefactors to the foundation, were removed into Bishop West's Chapel, where they at present lie.

During the confusion of the Norman invasion, the abbey lost many of its estates; Thurstan, the seventh abbot, having declared for Edward Etheling, the rightful heir of the crown, and under the generalship of the famous Hereward, the isle was defended for a considerable time against the powerful assaults of the Conqueror.

In the year 1069 William invested the isle, and erected a castle at a place called Wiseberum, and the vestiges of his camp is yet visible at the south-end of Aldrey-Causey, within the manor of Wivel-ingham, and is corruptly called *Belsar's Hills*.—"That this camp received its name from Belaseris or Belasis, one of the Conqueror's generals in this expedition, is evident from a manuscript note in the British Museum, entitled *Story found in the Isle of Ely*, in which are these words, "We endured the violent threats of the Normans seven years together, until such time as Belasyus, general of the king's army, in thys service, of whom certayn hills which at the south end of Aldreth-Causey were buylt for the safety of the armyes, took their name, which we now by corrupt speech, called Belsar's Hills, &c."—*Bentham's Ely*.

The king, having at length become master of the isle, took possession of the monastery, but pardoned the monks, upon condition that they should pay him a fine of one thousand marks. He also quartered on them a number of his principal officers for a time, and seized the most valuable furniture of the church, which, however, was afterwards restored through

through the firmness of Theodwin, whom the Conqueror had appointed to succeed the Abbot Thurstan.

Richard, the tenth and last abbot, resisted the Bishop of Lincoln's claim over the isle, and suggested to King Henry the First, the idea of erecting a bishopric here, which, however, was not carried into execution until after his death in 1107. Herve, bishop of Bangor, was the first appointed to the new see of Ely, which was partly taken from the diocese of Lincoln, whose bishop had the manor of Spaldwick in exchange.

During the wars between King John and the Barons, in the year 1216, William Burck, with a party of Flemish entered the isle, favoured by the ice, plundered the churches, and committed great ravages, compelling those who were placed in the religious houses to pay large sums for their lives: and the abbot was compelled to pay 200 marks, to save the cathedral from being burned. The island was again ravaged in the year 1267.

By the act of parliament, 27th Henry VIII. the great privileges enjoyed by the bishops of Ely were almost wholly taken away, or much restricted.—After the surrender of the monastery at the general dissolution of religious houses, the king, by his letters-patent, dated September 10th, 1541, granted a charter to convert the conventual church into a cathedral, by the title of the cathedral church of the Undivided Trinity; the establishment for the performance of divine service, to consist of a dean, a priest, and eight prebendaries, with other ministers; the dean and prebendaries to form a body corporate.

Of the first Saxon church built here in 673, there are very considerable remains, now converted into prebendal houses, and the area of the nave left clear between them. It was 169 feet long, by 40 broad. The east end was lengthened in the year 1102.

1102. The present church is the workmanship of various periods, and displays a singular admixture of the Saxon, Norman, and Gothic styles of architecture; yet, notwithstanding the dissimilarity of its parts, when considered as a whole, it must unquestionably be regarded as a very magnificent structure. It is 535 feet long from east to west, 190 feet from north to south, in height 112 feet, and the west tower and spire 270 feet in height.

The north and south transepts are the more ancient parts of the cathedral, and were erected in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I. In these parts the arches are circular, as they are also in the nave, which was begun about the middle of the reign of the latter monarch. Between the years 1174 and 1189, the great west tower was erected by Bishop Riddle; it had anciently been flanked on the north side by a building of the same kind as that on the south; but this had either fallen or was taken down, and another building begun in its place, but never carried higher than twelve or fourteen feet.—The interior view of this tower is remarkably beautiful; it is decorated with small columns, and arches running round in several stories, and lighted by twenty-seven windows. The handsome vestibule at the entrance, formerly called the Galilee, was built about the year 1200 by Bishop Eustachius.

The foundation of the elegant structure which now forms the choir, but which was originally the presbytery, was laid by Hugh Northwold, the eighth bishop, in the year 1234, and completed in 1250.—The three most western arches were destroyed by the fall of the lofty stone tower, in the night of February 12th, 1322. This tower stood in the centre of the building, on four arches, which giving way precipitated it to the ground. To prevent the occurrence of the like accident Alan de Walsingham, sub-prior of the convent and sacrist of the church, designed and erected the present magnificent octagon,

gon, which is supported on eight pillars, covered with a dome, and terminated by an elegant lantern.—The capitals of the pillars are ornamented with rude historical carvings, intended to represent the principal events in the life of Etneldreda.

This octagon is supposed to be unequalled by any other of the kind: the stone work was completed in six years, and the wood work raised thereon, and covered with lead, in about fifteen. The whole was completed in the year 1342, at the expence of 2406l. 4s. 11d. The three arches eastward of the octagon were rebuilt about the same period by Bishop Hotham, and are very highly ornamented. The vaulting is divided into regular compartments, by various ribs, which spring from the capitals of the pillars, and ornamented at the intersections with flowers and elegant foliage. The arches of the second arcade and the windows above them are decorated with rich tracery work. The wood work of the dome and lantern, with part of the roof was repaired between the years 1757 and 1762, by Mr. James Essex, of Cambridge, and the choir was also removed by his direction to its present situation. The stalls in the new choir were originally erected by Alan de Walsingham, above mentioned; the east window is embellished with a fine painting of St. Peter. At the east end of the north aisle is a chapel, richly ornamented, erected by Bishop Alcock, who died at his castle at Wisbeach, in the year 1500. His tomb, with his effigies much defaced, is situated under an arch of stone on the north side.

There is another chapel on the south side, corresponding in some respects with that just mentioned, but much more highly embellished, erected by Bishop West, about the year 1530. In this chapel the bones of Wolstan archbishop of York, Buthnoth, Duke of Northumberland, and the Bishops Alwin, Elfgar, Athelstan, and Eanoth, are deposited in small cells, similar to those in which they were immured in

in the walls of the old choir. Both these chapels were greatly injured during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I.

The altar-piece is a fine old painting, representing St. Peter delivered from prison by the angel : it was purchased in Italy by the late Earl of Grantham, and presented to the dean and chapter of Ely, by the present bishop.

In the aisles are the remains of several ancient monuments, which appear to have been well executed, but are much damaged, and all the fine interstices of the carving filled up by a thick coat of white-wash. Among these monuments are those of the bishops Northwold, Kilkenny, De Luda, Hotham, Barnet, Grey, Redman, Standley, and many recent bishops. There is also a curious tomb, in memory of the famous John Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, and his two wives, of the time of Richard the Third.

The font is of marble, and adorned with several small statues, well executed. It was given to the church by Dean Spencer.

Near the east end of the cathedral, on the north side, is St. Mary's Chapel, now called Trinity Church, which was assigned to the use of the inhabitants of that parish, soon after the Restoration, by the dean and chapter. This elegant structure was commenced in the reign of Edward the Second, and is considered as one of the most perfect buildings of that age. It is of an oblong form ; the interior length being 200 feet, the breadth 46, and the height of the vaulted roof 60. This building has neither pillars nor side aisles ; but is supported by strong buttresses, surmounted with pinnacles. The spaces over the east and west windows were formerly decorated with statues, ornamental foliage, and flower-work : but the elegance of the sculpture did not protect it from the rage of the fanatics during the Commonwealth : and what escaped their
their

their hands has been so much defaced by white wash, that all the finer parts of the carved work are obliterated. This edifice was erected at the charge of the convent, by John de Wisbech, one of the monks, and Alan de Walsingham, who built the octagon. The first stone was laid by the latter on Lady-day 1321.

The western gate of the college, or the Ely Porta, is still standing. It was erected in the latter end of the fourteenth century, and is of brick, with battlements and low towers. There are no vestiges of the castle erected by Nigellus, but the name of *Castleward*, and it is supposed the high artificial mount on the south side of the cathedral might have been the keep.

The Bishop's Palace is a neat brick structure. It was built by the Bishops Alcock and Gooderich; but was much improved by the late Bishop Mawson, to whose liberality and public spirit the inhabitants of Ely are indebted for many advantages.—When his lordship was promoted to this see in 1734, the city and its neighbourhood were greatly on the decline, from the adjoining low lands having been under water for several years: and the wretched situation of the public roads, which were in so bad a state, that they could not be travelled with safety. “Under these circumstances,” observes Mr. Bentham, “it was obvious that the only effectual means of restoring the county to a flourishing state would be to embank the river, to erect windmills, for draining the land, and to open a free and safe communication throughout the large and almost impassable levels with which the city of Ely was environed; all of them works of great difficulty and formidable in point of expence.” The patronage, influence, and support of Bishop Mawson gave efficacy to the plans that were proposed to remedy these inconveniences, and by the aid of several acts of parliament the necessary improvements were made,

made, and both the commerce and health of the inhabitants considerably benefited. Among other alterations the road from Ely to Cambridge was made a turnpike, at the expence, in some parts of it, of 300*l.* per mile; the public gaol was also repaired and strengthened, at the charge of the bishop, who likewise contributed a considerable sum towards the cost of removing the choir into the presbytery.

The see of Ely is valued in the King's books at 213*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* The clergy's tenth, amounting to 384*l.* 14*s.* 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* The bishopric is supposed to be worth 4000*l.* per annum.

The city consists principally of one long street; this is well paved, and contains several good houses, many of them are of stone, and some have a very ancient appearance. The whole number of houses is computed to be about 700; and, according to the returns under the population act in 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3713.

The inferior streets are irregular, and are neither paved nor lighted; Ely is so encompassed with garden ground that it supplies all the country round as far as Cambridge. Greens and other garden stuff is also sent from hence to St. Ives; and the gardens are particularly noted for producing vast quantities of strawberries.

The market is on Thursday, and the fairs on the days mentioned in our list.

The municipal government of the town is vested in the magistrates, who are appointed by the bishop, and are justices of the peace within the isle. They meet for the dispatch of business every market day.

Ely is the only city in England not represented in parliament.

The principal charitable benefaction for the relief of the poor is vested in feoffees, and arises from estates in the neighbourhood, bequeathed by ——— Parsons, about the year 1425. Here is also a Gram-
mar

mar School appendent to the cathedral, in which provision is made by the statutes for the education of twenty-four boys, commonly called the King's scholars; and a Charity School for twenty-four boys, who are educated and clothed by the income of an estate bequeathed for the purpose by Mrs. Needham, about sixty-five years since.

The Rev. James Bentham, author of a valuable work on the history and antiquities of Ely, was a native of this city. He was born in the year 1708 and took the degree of master of arts at Trinity College, Cambridge, in the year 1733. Being a man possessed of liberal talents, he devoted much attention to plans of general utility; such as the inclosure of waste lands, repairing roads, and draining fens. He published the work above mentioned in the year 1771. It obtained him so much credit, conjointly with his known skill in ancient architecture, that when the dean and chapter resolved on a general repair of the cathedral, he was appointed clerk of the works, which office he held till the completion of his designs, a few years before his death. He died at the advanced age of eighty-six.

About one mile north from Ely is TATTERSALL HALL, formerly the seat of the late Mr. Tattersall, of sporting memory, and now possessed by his son, who holds the estate under a lease of lives from the Bishop of Ely. The house is small, but the situation is eligible, and commands a very fine view of the cathedral. It is surrounded by a handsome lawn, and some rising plantations tastefully disposed.—There is a farm-house on the estate, which obtained the name of Highflyer Hall, from the celebrated horse of that name having been kept there.

About three miles from Ely we pass through the village of Stretham; this parish contains some of the best land in the county. The living is in the gift of the Bishop of Ely.

About three miles from Stretham is DENNY
F ABBEY,

ABBEY, situated on the right of our road, in the parish of Waterbeach. It was originally a cell of Benedictine monks, and afterwards a nunnery of considerable importance, through the liberality and under the protection of Mary, the pious Countess of Valentia, foundress of Pembroke Hall, who was interred here. At the Dissolution their revenues amounted to 172*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* per annum. Their possessions were granted by Henry VIII. to Edward Ebrington, and, after passing through various hands, an annuity of 13*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* issuing from the lands at Waterbeach was purchased by Tobias Rustat, soon after the Restoration, and settled on Jesus College. The estate at Denny has for many years been possessed by the Hemmington family. On the site of the abbey there has been erected a spacious and convenient dwelling-house. The remains of the chapel and other parts of the conventual buildings are appropriated to the use of the farm. The walls inclose an area of about four acres, formerly surrounded by a moat, nearly the whole of which may yet be traced.

We have already noticed the dairies in the parish of COTTENHAM, three miles south-west from Denny, as being noted for a peculiar kind of new cheese, of a singular delicious flavour.

Cottenham was the birth place of Thomas Tension, archbishop of Canterbury, who was born on the 2nd of September, 1630. He was first educated at the Free-School at Norwich, from whence he was removed to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where, having finished his studies, he took up his degrees, and entered into holy orders.

After passing through some inferior church preferments, he was, in 1680, presented, by King Charles II. to the vicarage of St. Martin's in the Fields, London. Here he discharged his duty with great diligence, and, on quitting the cure, left behind him several monuments of his charity ;
for,

for, besides a great number of other benefactions, he founded the school which still subsists in the neighbourhood of the Mews, for the education of poor children.

In 1685 he attended the Duke of Monmouth at the time of his execution ; and during the struggle between the protestant and catholic faith, he approved himself in writing, as well as conversation, a steady friend to the former. His merit was now become so conspicuous, that he was first promoted to the archdeaconry of London, then to the see of Lincoln, and in 1694 to the archbishopric of Canterbury. In consequence of his station, he had the honour of crowning Queen Anne, and was one of the first commissioners appointed to treat of an union between England and Scotland.

On the death of Queen Anne, he was one of the Lord Justices who governed the nation till the arrival of George I. whom he crowned in Westminster Abbey, on the 20th of October, 1714. He was greatly respected by the king, whose favours he enjoyed but a short time ; as he died on the 14th of December 1715, and was buried in the parish Church of Lambeth.

During the short period of his life after the king's accession, he used frequently to visit him ; for his majesty was highly pleased with his company, on account of the inoffensive and conciliating manner of his behaviour. One day in particular when he was at court, a nobleman who was remarkable for requesting favours, asked the king how he liked the archbishop. His majesty replied he could not help both admiring and loving him : " for (says he) he has been with me above an hour and a half, and has neither asked any thing for himself or his friends."

Besides the donations already mentioned, he left several legacies, and founded two Charity
F 2 Schools,

Schools, one at Lambeth and the other at Croydon.

IMPINGTON, a small village, on the right of our road, about three miles from Cambridge, has been rendered memorable by the singular case of Elizabeth Woodcock, who, on her way from Cambridge market, on the second of February 1799, was overwhelmed in a snow-drift, where she continued nearly eight days and nights, but was at last discovered alive, and survived the accident several months. During the whole period of her seclusion she had slept very little, and been totally without nourishment, except what she obtained from the surrounding snow.

About one mile before we reach Cambridge, on the left of our road, is *Chesterton*, a large village, principally inhabited by farmers. The church is an ancient and spacious structure, with a nave, chancel, and side aisles; at a short distance from this village are the vestiges of an ancient camp, of a square form, called Arbury or Harborough. Three parts of the vallum still remain, and inclose nearly six acres of ground, on which Roman coins are frequently found.

CAMBRIDGE.

This ancient town takes its name from the river Cam or Grant (as it is often called in history both Cambridge and Grantbridge). It is situated on an elevated ground, on the north-west of the river Cam; under the same meridian or a few minutes to the east of it, was originally a Roman station; it is of an irregular parallelogrammic figure, containing near thirty acres, surrounded on all sides with a deep entrenchment, great part of which is yet remaining, towards the south-west side, and in the ground behind St. Mary Magdalen's College, which is converted into a terrace for the exercise of its fellows.

“ The

“The site of the Roman *Granta* is very traceable on the side of Cambridge towards the castle, on an elevated ground on the north-west side of the river, of an irregular figure, containing thirty acres, surrounded by a deep ditch, great part of which remains on the south-west side, and in the grounds behind Magdalen College. Four streets cross each other at right angles; the principal, running from south-east to north-west, continued from the foot of Gogmagog hills, passed the Grant by a ford to Godmanchester, another station. The forum seems to have been on the south-west side of the city. Roman bricks are in the decayed walls of St. Peter's Church, which stands within the works, as does St. Giles's Church; that of All Saints ad castrum is now gone. I have picked up fragments of urns among the corn. Mr. Gale says the castle, commonly called Cambridge Castle, really belongs to Chesterton adjoining. It was a stone building, and had a magnificent hall. Only the keep and gate remain, and two bastions, with part of a third, cast up in the Civil War. The gate now standing was built in the time of Edward I. or Henry III. who made a ditch round the town called the King's Ditch. In 1291, Edward I. lay two nights in Cambridge Castle, as before that time, says Stowe, never any king had done that could be remembered. He had at that time a great stable of horse at Barnwell, Aam de Kiston, being master thereof, Edward III. employed part in rebuilding his king's hall, now part of Trinity College. The stones and timber of the hall were begged of Henry V. by the master and fellows of King's Hall towards building their chapel. Mary gave the other materials to build Trinity Hall Chapel. And to Sir John Huddleston, who built therewith his house at Sawston.”
—*Mr. Gough's Addition to Camden.*

“Cambridge was not *Camboritum*. The Romans always in extending their conquests made a river
F 3 their

their boundary. No other spot of like eminence with Cambridge on the river: the like at Bedford on the Ouse, Castle Dykes two miles lower, Eaton by St. Neot's, and Huntingdon, all spots of high ground on the north side of the river, and fortified. Cambridge Castle has Roman, Saxon, Danish, Norman, and modern works, and perhaps British, but the oldest seem those from the turnpike south, returning by the garden walls to the east, including about thirty acres, with the present castle, which seems the Prætorium: the east side may have been bounded with a river, though now at a distance, wherein the terrace of Magdalen Close may have been part, near which the river seems formerly to have run, for the deeds (in the Cottonian Library) relating to the foundation of St. Giles's Church, mention the river as running close to it. The works include the present castle, probably the Prætorium improved by the Saxons; the mount might be British, though supposed Danish; the buildings were added, by William I. The ditches deepened, and bastions added by Oliver Cromwell, who signed a writ to fortify this castle, and the road turned south-westward by St. Peter's Church over the green, and coming in again at the turnpike, but resumed the old track, demolishing the two bastions; great part of one remains west of the gate, and a bit of the other on the east side of it. This diverticulum seems older than the bastions.

“ Roman coins, from Vespasian downwards, have been found within or near this spot, and Roman bricks are in the north-west corner of St. Peter's Church wall. Against the mile-stone, near the rill of water called the Vicar's Brook, which crosses the London road at Pratts Pits, in a gravel-pit, were some time ago found many curious pateræ of fine red earth, one large vase three feet long, brass lagenæ, a brass dish embossed, the handle of a sacrificing knife,

knife, the brasses of a pugillaris or table book, some large bones, and Romans coins, now in Trinity College Library. I have traced great part of the road in a direct line from Haverill over Gogmagog Hills, and by the direction it has come from Colchester through Cambridge, and west by Huntingdon to Leicester and Chester. Another from Ely by Streatham, and Cambridge Castle by Barton and Orwell, winding by Armingfield to Ashwell near Baldock, pointing towards St. Alban's; all proofs that Cambridge was a considerable Roman station. It gave name to its shire. Bede represents Grantchester as a small desolated city, and so situated that they came from Ely thither in large boats (*navigiis*); but no one that knows the country can think the river could have been navigable even so high as Cambridge, without much difficulty, much less to Grantchester. It was desolated, 695, and 875 the whole Danish army staid in it. It rather means only the Roman station round the castle, to which the town had grown as to an appendage, and that the inhabitants removed on the opposite-side the river as at Lincoln, Bedford, &c. The brook coming from Burne, and falling into the river above Grantchester, might have been the ancient Grant from that town near its mouth; and Grantesden at the head, in whose field it rises.

Few remarkable stations or passes of rivers but have lesser ones adjoining, and to Cambridge are annexed Grantchester and Chesterton. Though no remains of defence at the latter, Cambridge Castle is now in that parish, and Cambridge itself in the hundred of Chesterton."

Dr. William Warren, Vice Master of Trinity Hall, supposed the castle end of Cambridge was Bede's Grantchester instead of Old Granta, and had demonstrated it as amply as a matter of that sort allowed.

"The mount at Cambridge has been supposed Danish,

Danish, probably from that people having wintered there, but I have great reason to think that no works of that kind, nor indeed of many other sorts, did really belong to them, and that it seems rather of British origin, as is that at Ely; yet if it were antecedent to the Roman fort, they would have joined their work to it, and not have left that deep unseemly hollow within their work. If we suppose that hollow part of the ditch originally enclosing the mount, we should have found some traces of the like all round, of which there is only a slender appearance in one place. It may possibly have been levelled for buildings or gardens, but I rather think it was made in Oliver Cromwell's time, when the two wings or curtains connecting the mount with the fort were made, and seems to be much later work, and also to furnish materials for raising the bastions, which the ditches could not afford in sufficient quantities."

The town of Cambridge suffered very much by the Danes, as did the whole kingdom of the East Angles, and it is said in the Saxon Chronicle, that King Alfred gave it to St. Guthran, the Dane, whose successors kept a strong garrison here, till Edward the elder reduced them to his obedience A. D. 921. Between the Conqueror's death and the wars of the barons, in the reign of King John, Roger de Montgomery destroyed the town with fire and sword, to be revenged of King William Rufus, so that the University was wholly abandoned; but King Henry I. to repair these damages, bestowed many privileges upon it, viz. To be free from the power of the sheriff, and making it a corporation upon the payment of 100 marks yearly into the exchequer, which sum the sheriffs paid before for the profits of the town. This shews that it was then a considerable town, that could pay so large a sum as one hundred marks (equal to more than 1000*l.* at present) for its privileges. King Henry the Third added to this grant,
that

that the merchants of the guild in Cambridge, should be free from toll passage, lestage, pentage, and stallage, in all fairs on this side and beyond the seas in his dominions.

The present town is above a mile in length from south to north, and about half the breadth. It stands on a perfect level, encircled by the colleges, with their beautiful walks and gardens: it is divided into two parts, the greater part lying south-east of the river, over which there are several stone and wood bridges.

The castle was erected by William I. of which the gate-house yet remains, and is used as part of the present county-jail; a new prison is, however, now building in the castle-yard, upon an extensive, commodious, and original plan.

The municipal government of the town is vested in a mayor, high steward, recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common council men, four bailiffs, a town clerk, and other officers. The mayor has the privilege on the day of his election, of bestowing the freedom of the city on any one person he thinks proper.

The police is formed jointly by the University and town, the vice-chancellor by virtue of his office being always a magistrate. Two proctors are also appointed by the University to attend to the conduct of the students, to search houses of ill fame, and to commit women of bad and suspicious characters.

The chancellor's courts here and at Oxford, enjoy the sole jurisdiction, in exclusion of the king's courts, over all civil actions and suits whatsoever, where a scholar or privileged person is one of the parties, except where the right of freehold is concerned. Privileges of this kind are of very high antiquity.

“To the foundation of the University *Cantaber* I think can have no better claim than a fancied resemblance

resemblance of names. Sigebert may have somewhat better, at least to a Grammar School, which in that age was equivalent to an University, and may serve to support its priority against Oxford. One of the first endowments for exhibition is supposed to be 200 marks, given in 1256 by Kilkenny, bishop of Ely, to Burnwell Priory, for founding two divinity exhibitions here. The first mention of the chancellor is in the charter of Henry I. 1204, wherein the sheriff of the county, and the mayor of the town, are directed to be ready to assist him."—*Gough*.

At first there was no public provision for the accommodation or maintenance of scholars, and both Cambridge and Oxford were Universities, some time before they were possessed of any colleges in their own right; the students then lodging and boarding with the townsmen, and having halls or hostels for their disputations and exercises. The flourishing state of these halls soon afterwards induced many pious persons and lovers of learning to provide better for the subsistence of the professors and convenience of the students, and in the reign of Edward the First and Second colleges began to be built and endowed.

On the second of May 1534, the University renounced the supremacy of the Pope, and the next year surrendered all their charters, statutes, and papistical monuments, into the hands of Cromwell, whom Henry VIII. had appointed to receive them. These records were restored in the course of the year following, and the University reinstated in the full exercise of their privileges. From the death of Henry till the accession of Queen Elizabeth, Cambridge may be said to have been in a continued state of commotion. As the government of the state became possessed by different parties, so did the power of the university; and as the tide of interest fluctuated the masters of the colleges were successively expelled or restored, fresh quarrels arose with the

the townsmen ; and in the animosities hence generated even the acknowledged guilty went unpunished, as the opponents made the frustrations of each other's measures a rule of action.

Within this period John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland and chancellor of the University, was arrested at Cambridge, whither he had advanced at the head of an army intending to seize the Princess Mary. On the execution of this unfortunate nobleman, Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, was made chancellor. The persecuting spirit of this prelate was fortunately moderated by the milder disposition of Dr. Penn, the vice-chancellor, whose zeal was satisfied with expulsion of the obnoxious masters and professors.

The accession of Elizabeth restored peace to the University, and its business again resumed the proper channel. About six years after the commencement of her reign, her Majesty visited Cambridge, where she continued five days. During this period she inspected all the colleges, and was entertained with various dramatic exhibitions, besides orations, disputations, and other academical exercises. On leaving the town the queen, in an elegant Latin speech, recommended the University to make the result of their studies public ; lamented that the gifts of her predecessors, had so provided them with splendid buildings, that she was placed in the situation of Alexander, who was grieved when he had no more provinces to bestow. She promised however to retain their interests in her memory, till circumstances should admit of her making a provision for them adequate to her intentions.

In the year 1576, an act of parliament was obtained through the influence of Sir Thomas Smith, principal secretary of state, by which the revenues of the two Universities were most essentially benefitted.—By this act it was provided, that one third of the rents of all leases granted by the colleges should in future

future be paid in corn, or in money proportioned to the then market prices. The wheat at that time being six shillings and eightpence per quarter, and barley five shillings.

In 1614 King James I. conferred the privilege of sending two members of parliament for the University; the right of election being vested in the doctors and masters of arts. Some years afterwards the king visited Cambridge, and during his stay resided at Trinity College, which had also the honour of entertaining Charles the First and his Queen. In 1630 Cambridge was visited by the Plague, which occasioned the business of the University to be suspended, all the students being permitted to repair to their respective homes. The number of persons who fell victims to its ravages, amounted to between three and four hundred. During the continuation of the malady the assizes were held at Royston.

The University suffered severely during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. having early declared in favour of the King. Cambridge became the principal garrison town of the seven associated parliamentary counties, and the soldiers committed every species of devastation. Many members of the University were expelled, who refused to subscribe to the solemn league and covenant, and its superior officers were frequently insulted and confined. King's College Chapel became a place for training soldiers; the treasuries of the different colleges were stripped, and with the communion-plate appropriated to the prosecution of the war. Many beautiful buildings and bridges were destroyed, and fanatics perambulated the country for the purpose of destroying every painted window or piece of sculpture, as relics of idolatry. The most material events transacted at Cambridge after this period are connected with the description of the Colleges.

The University consists of twelve colleges and four halls, which last possess equal privileges with the

the colleges. The following are their names placed in chronological order.

| | <i>founded.</i> | | <i>founded.</i> |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Peter House, | 1257 | 7. King's College | 1441 |
| 2. Clare Hall, | 1326 | 8. Queen's College, | 1448 |
| being burnt was | | 9. Catherine Hall, | 1475 |
| rebuilt in, | 1342 | 10. Jesus College, | 1496 |
| 3. Pembroke Hall, | 1343 | 11. Christ College, | 1505 |
| 4. Gonville and Caius | | 12. St. John's College, | 1507 |
| College, built by | | 13. Magdalen College | 1509 |
| E. Gonville. | 1343 | 14. Trinity College, | 1546 |
| enlarged by Dr. | | 15. Emmanuel Col- | |
| Caius, | 1557 | lege, | 1584 |
| 5. Trinity Hall, | 1350 | 16. Sidney Sussex Col- | |
| 6. Corpus Christi or | | lege | 1594 |
| Bene't College, | 1351 | | |

Besides these a new college is shortly to be erected, in pursuance of the will of Sir George Downing, and to bear his name. This gentleman in 1717 devised various estates for this purpose, in failure of certain issue, &c. and the validity of the will, after many years litigation, is now completely established. The master, the professors, and three of the fellows, are already appointed, and thirteen other fellows are to be chosen when the college is built.

The University, as composed of a chancellor, vice-chancellor, the masters or heads, fellows of colleges, and students, amounting in all to more than two thousand members, is incorporated as a society for the study of all the liberal arts and sciences. Each college or hall is a body of itself, and bounded by its own statutes; but it is likewise controuled by the paramount laws of the University, each furnishing members for the government of the whole, which government is administered by the following officers. 1st. A chancellor, who is some nobleman, and may be changed every two years, or continued

longer by the tacit consent of the University. 2. A highsteward, chosen by the senate, and holding his office by patent from the University: he is allowed a deputy.—3. A vice-chancellor, who is usually the head of some college or hall, and chosen yearly on the fourth of November, by the body of the University, out of two persons nominated by the heads.—4. Two protectors, chosen annually on the 10th of October, who must be masters of arts: they attend to the discipline and behaviour of all under masters of arts; read the graces, take the votes in the Whitehood House.—5. Two taxors, chosen as the proctors, and who with them are clerks of the market, and have cognizance of the weights and measures: they were originally intended to tax, or fix the rent of the houses let to the scholars for their residence.—6. Two moderators, who superintend the exercises and disputations in philosophy, and the examinations previous to the degree of bachelor of arts.—7. Two scrutators, whose office is to read the graces, and take the votes of Black-hood House, to which they always belong.—8. A commissary, who is usually appointed an assistant, or assessor, and deputy high-steward to the vice-chancellor in his court, (much the same as a recorder is to a mayor, or a chancellor to a bishop).—9. A public orator, who is the mouth of the University on public occasions, writes their letters, presents noblemen to their degrees with a speech, &c.—10. The caput (which consists of the vice-chancellor, a doctor of divinity, a doctor of laws, a doctor of physic, a regent and non-regent master of arts, who are chosen yearly on the 12th of October), and are to consider and determine what graces are proper to be brought before the body of the University; and each of them has a negative voice. All graces must first pass the caput before they can be produced to the senate.—11. Two librarians.—12. A registrar.—13. Three esquire

esquire beadles, &c. There are also professors in Divinity, Civil Law, Physic, Casuistry, Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, Mathematics, Philosophy, Astronomy, Anatomy, Chemistry, Botany, Modern History, Common Law, Fossils, and Music.

The senate is composed of all the doctors and masters of the arts, in the University, and is divided into two bodies or *houses*. The first consists of *regents*, or those who have not been masters of arts five years: they are also called *White-hoods*, from the hoods of their official dresses being lined with white silk. The second of *non-regents*, or those who have taken the degree of master upwards of five years, but have not advanced to the degree of doctor: these are called *Black-hoods*, for a similar reason to the above. The doctors under two years standing vote solely in the regent-house; but all others, with the public orator, may vote in which house they please, and either house is competent to reject a question. In the senate-house the rejection of all officers takes place, the appointment of the magistrates, the admission to degrees, and all other important business of the University. No language but Latin is permitted to be spoken at any official meeting in the senate-house.

Some questions are determined by the body collective, as the choice of members of parliament. At the election in 1790, the number of members who voted was 684; absent or did not vote, 181;—in all, 865.

The whole number of fellows in the University is 406, and scholars 666; besides which there are 236 inferior officers and servants of various kinds, who are maintained on the foundation; these, however, are not all the students of the University. There are besides two other orders, called pensioners, the greater and the less: the greater pensioners are the young nobility, and gentlemen of fortune, who are called fellow-commoners, because they dine with the fellows; the less are dieted with

the scholars ; but both live at their own expence. There is also a considerable number of scholars of inferior fortune, called sizars : these, though not of the foundation, are capable of receiving many benefactions, called exhibitions, which assist them greatly in passing through an expensive education ; and frequently, by merit, they succeed to the highest honours and emoluments in the University.

The students, according to their standing and proficiency in learning, are entitled to the degrees of batchelor and master of arts, batchelor and doctor in divinity, physic, and law. The time required by the statutes for studying in the University, before each can be qualified for taking the said degrees, is three years for a batchelor, and about four years more for a master of arts ; seven years after that he may commence batchelor of divinity, and then five years more are required to take the degree of doctor in divinity. In law a student may commence batchelor after six years, and in physic after five years, standing ; both may be proctors at the end of five years more.

The proper time for conferring these degrees is called the commencement, which is always the first Tuesday in July, when the master of arts, and doctors of all faculties, complete their degrees respectively.

The examination for the degree of batchelor of arts usually begins on the Monday se'nnight after the Epiphany, and the degree is completed on the second tripos-day next following. Persons are commonly admitted to the degree of batchelors of divinity on the 11th of June. The nobility which includes baronets, as such, are entitled to degrees without waiting the statutable time.

If any gremial of the University dies during the term, on application to the vice-chancellor, the school

school bell rings one hour, from which time it is non-term for three days.

In the year 1786, some disputes having arose concerning the practice of conferring degrees in right of nobility, the statutes were examined, and it was determined that the following persons were entitled to honorary degrees : viz.

1. Privy Counsellors.
2. Bishops.
3. Noblemen—Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, Barons.
4. Sons of Noblemen.
5. Persons related to the King by consanguinity or affinity, provided they be also honourable.
6. The eldest sons of such persons.
7. Baronets.
8. Knights. } to the degree of M. A. only,

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, or, as it is usually called, Peter House, consisted originally of two hostels or hospitals near St. Peter's Church, on the west side of Trumpington Street, which were purchased by Hugh de Balsam, sub-prior of Ely, and by him appropriated, in the year 1257, to the use of students, to relieve them from the exactions of the townsmen. In 1284 being advanced to the see of Ely, he obtained a charter of incorporation, and endowed this college with lands for the support of a master, fourteen fellows, twenty-nine bible clerks, and eight poor scholars : the number to be increased or diminished according to the state of the revenues. He bequeathed at his death 300 marks to be expended in enlarging the college.

The income of this college, since the decease of the founder, has been considerably increased by numerous benefactions, and the fellows and scholarships proportionably augmented. In the list of benefactors is Lady Mary Ramsey, who is said to

have offered a very large property, nearly equal to a new foundation, to this college, but making the change of its name into an indispensable condition, was checked in her intentions by the master, Dr. Soame. "Peter," said he, "has been too long a batchelor to think of a female comrade in his old age." The story is related by Fuller who makes this observation, "A dear-bought jest for so good a benefactress, for Lady Ramsey, disgusted at his refusal, turned the stream of her benevolence into a different channel."

This college consists of two courts, separated by a cloister and gallery. The largest, which lies west of the cloister, is about 144 feet long, by 84 broad; and the rooms are commodious.

This court has been entirely new cased with stone in an elegant manner, within these sixty years, and was the first done in the University. The lesser court, next the street, is divided by the chapel; and on the north side is a lofty modern building, containing six grand apartments, faced with stone; from the upper part of which there is an extensive view of the country on the south, taking in Gogmagog Hills, the seat of Lord Francis Osborne; and on the north and east it commands the town.

There is a grove of trees at the back of the college, and beyond it a large garden, containing wall fruit of all kinds, vegetables, and a cold bath.

The Chapel is a fine building, about 54 feet long, 27 broad, and 27 high, with embrasures and pinnacles. It was erected by subscription in the year 1632, but was robbed of many of its ornaments in the Civil Wars. It is noticed in the commissioners' report in the following words: "We pulled down two mighty angels with wings, and divers other angels, the four evangelists, and Peter with his keys on the chapel-door, together with about one hundred cherubims, and many superstitious letters in gold.

gold. Moreover we found six angels on the windows ; all which we defaced."—The painted glass, now replaced in the east window, represents the crucifixion, and is richly coloured. The principal figures are copied from the famous picture of Reubens on the same subject, on the high altar of the Recollect's Church at Antwerp : the groups at the sides are supposed to be from a design by L. Lombard. Under this beautiful window stands a handsome altar-piece of Norway-Oak ; the organ, which was presented by Sir Horatio Mann, is at the west end ; under which is a painting deserving notice.

The Hall is a handsome room, 48 feet long, and 24 broad.

The Library contains some ancient and valuable books.

On the east side of Trumpington-Street, fronting the college-gates, is the Master's Lodge, a modern brick and stone building.

There are in this college a master, 14 senior fellows, 8 bye-fellows, and 48 scholarships. Eleven benefices are in the patronage of the college.

CLARE HALL was founded in the year 1326, by Dr. Richard Badew, or Badow, of Great Badow, near Chelmsford, in Essex, chancellor of the University, who purchased two tenements in Mill-street, on the scite whereof he built a small college, called University Hall, and placed therein a principal, and some scholars, who lived there upon their own expence for sixteen years, when a casual fire reduced their house to ashes. The founder, finding the expence of rebuilding would exceed his means, applied to the Lady Elizabeth, third sister and co-heiress of Gilbert earl of Clare, wife of John de Burgh, lord of Connaught in Ireland ; through the liberality of this lady it was not only rebuilt, but endowed for the maintenance of one master, ten fellows, and ten scholars ; and she gave it the name of Clare Hall.

This college consists of one grand court, adorned
with

with two noble porticoes, through which is seen a charming vista leading to the fields. The court is about 150 feet long, and 111 broad; the hall, combination room, and library are on the north side; on the west the Master's Lodge and the apartment of the fellows and students; the rest of the students' chambers being on the south and east sides of the quadrangle.

The front next the fields is very grand, consisting of two regular orders of pilasters; the lowest is an elegant Tuscan, above which, including two orders, is an Ionic: the whole finished with an attablature and handsome balustrade. The upper windows are ornamented with architraves, and terminate with pediments and other embellishments. The building being executed entirely with stone has a fine effect from the fields.

The Chapel was rebuilt in 1763, under the patronage of the late Dr. Goddard, from an elegant design of Sir James Burrough. The Ante-chapel, which is an octagon, is lighted by a most elegant dome. The stucco work and wainscotting of this and the chapel is remarkably neat. The Altar, which was presented by Thomas Holles, duke of Newcastle, is placed in a beautiful alcove, and adorned with a fine picture of the Salutation by Cypriani.

The Hall, a fine room, is 69 feet long, 21 broad, and about twenty-five feet high, at the west end is a handsome gallery leading to the Combination Room. This is nearly a square of 33 feet, and 15 high, wainscotted with oak; the completest room of the kind in the University: the walls are adorned with several good portraits.

The Library is neatly shelved on all sides with cedar, ornamented with carved work; and is nearly of the same dimensions with the Combination Room.

The Master's Lodge is an elegant structure, pleasantly

pleasantly situated, with a handsome garden and the river before it.

This college, which may be called one of the neatest and most uniform in the University, is delightfully situated on the eastern bank of the Cam, over which it has an elegant stone bridge, that leads to a shady walk, beyond which is a beautiful lawn, environed with lofty elms, and corn fields extending as far as the eye can reach, to Coton and Madingly. This charming spot is much resorted to as a walk on summer evenings; where, on the one hand, there are elegant buildings, gardens, groves, and the river, and on the other corn fields to a great extent.

This college maintains a master, nine senior fellows, two middle fellows, five juniors, and three bye-fellows, besides various scholarships and exhibitions. There are seventeen livings in the gift of this college.

PEMBROKE HALL was founded in the year 1343, by the Lady Mary St. Paul, Countess of Pembroke, third wife to Aymer de Valentia, Earl of Pembroke; who is said to have lost his life at a tilting-match on his wedding-day. This sad accident induced his virgin widow to renounce the world, and devote to acts of benevolence her large possessions. She obtained, in pursuance of this design, a charter of incorporation from Edward the Third, and endowed the college for a master, six fellows, and two scholarships. The original establishment has been since much augmented by the benefactions of others. Henry VI. bestowed on it the rich living of Soham, and other rectories. It is termed in his charter, "the most noble, renowned, and precious college, which, among all others in the University, was ever wonderfully resplendent."

The college, is situate on the east side of Trumpington-street, nearly opposite to Peter-House, and consists of two courts. The first, next the street,

is

is about 96 feet long, and 54 broad: the back court almost of the same dimensions. The appearance of the whole is venerable and pleasing.

The Hall, which divides the two courts, is a handsome room, about 42 feet long and 27 broad. The upper end is adorned with a very good painting of the foundress, King Henry VI. Sir R. Hitcham, and several others who were formerly members. The combination room is at the end of the hall.

The Chapel built by Matthew Wren, D. D. Bishop of Ely, from a design drawn by Sir Christopher Wren, his near relation, is esteemed one of the most elegant and best proportioned in the University; it is about 54 feet long, 24 broad, and upwards of 30 high. The chapel was consecrated September the 21st, 1665.

Almost the whole of the north side of the first court is occupied by the Library, which is a handsome room, and well furnished with useful books.

In a brick building, erected for its reception, in the inner court of this college, is shewn a curious astronomical machine, or hollow sphere, invented by Dr. Long, L. D. and constructed by himself and Mr. Jonathan Munns, an ingenious tin-plate worker, of Cambridge. The entrance is by steps over the south pole, and the floor is surrounded by a seat, on which thirty persons may conveniently sit. It is now out of repair; the machine is also very much damaged; part of the sheathing is destroyed, and the remainder is covered with rust and verdigrease. The keeper of the key of the place is allowed 6l. per annum, bequeathed by Dr. Long for that purpose. In the second volume of Dr. Long's "Astronomy," this machine is more particularly described: "This sphere is eighteen feet in diameter, wherein above thirty persons may sit conveniently. The entrance into it is over the south poles by six steps. The frame of the sphere consists of a number of iron meridians,

ridians, not complete semi-circles, the northern ends of which are screwed to a large round plate of brass, with a hole in the centre of it: through this hole, from a beam in the ceiling, comes the north pole, a round iron rod, about three inches long, and supports the upper part of the sphere to its proper elevation to the latitude of Cambridge. The lower part of the sphere, so much of it as is invisible in England, is cut off: and the lower, or southern ends of the meridians, or truncated semi-circles, terminate on, and are screwed down to, a strong circle of oak, of about thirteen feet diameter, which, when the sphere is put into motion, runs upon large rollers of *lignum vitæ*, in the manner that the tops of some windmills are made to turn round. Upon the iron meridian is fixed a zodiac of tin, painted blue; whereon the ecliptic and heliocentric orbits of the planets are drawn, and the constellations and stars traced. The great and little bear, and Draco, are already painted in their places round the north pole, the rest of the constellations are proposed to follow. The whole is turned round with a small winch, with as little labour as it takes to wind up a jack; though the weight of the iron, tin, and wooden circle, is above 1000lb. When it is made use of, a planetarium will be placed in the middle thereof: the whole, with the floor, is well supported by a frame of large timber."

Amongst other paintings, there are in the College Parlour the following:—Roger Long, D. D. master: three-fourths, by Wilson.—Benjamin Lancy, D. D. bishop of Ely, 1667; three-fourths.—Matthew Wren, D. D. bishop of Ely, 1638.—Edmund Grandall, archbishop of Canterbury, 1575, on wood; half-length.—Edmund Spencer, the poet, half-length; a copy, supposed to be by Wilson. In the Lodge; a Feast of the Gods. A large picture of the School of Rubens.—A School: the same with a picture at Wilson, which they attribute to Gonzales

les Coques. A portrait of Mr. Grey, half length, small.—The Twelfth Night, king and queen, a very old Flemish picture, on board.—Monkies, barbers, small.

There are in this college a master, fourteen fellows, two bye fellows, and various scholarships. Ten livings are in the gift of the college.

GONVILLE and CAIUS COLLEGE, commonly called Key's College, was founded, originally, on the spot which is now occupied by the garden and tennis-court of Benet College, by Edmund Gonville, rector of Terrington and Rushworth in Norfolk, in the year 1348, for a master, four fellows, and two scholars. He did not, however, live to effect his plan, yet, leaving money to complete it with Bishop Bateman, he transferred it nearer to his own foundation. In the next century the fellowships were increased by different benefactions to eleven, and an hostel added by William Ffyswyke, Esquire-Bedell, called after his own name, and governed by a distinct principal. Between this period and 1557, the revenues of Gonville Hall were augmented by many donations; in that year John Caius, physician to Queen Mary, procured a confirmation of its privileges, and a charter of incorporation, in which its name was changed to Gonville and Caius College. He likewise increased the endowments considerably; built the south court, and three remarkable gates of various architecture.

The first gate through which the college is entered from the town, to the north of the Senate House, is in a very simple style, with this inscription:

“Humilitatis.”—The Gate of Humility.

The second, which is a noble portico in the middle of the college, forms the communication between the two courts. On one side is written:

“Virtutis.”—The Gate of Virtue.

And

And on the other side is inscribed the following sentence :

“ Jo Caius posuit Sapientiae.”

John Caius built this in honour of Wisdom.

The third, leading to the public schools, is executed in a more ornamental style, exhibiting specimens of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders, this is inscribed :

“ Honoris.”—The Gate of Honour.

Which it seems to have been the doctor's opinion, all who pass this gate should attain.

The altar in the chapel is adorned with a painting, representing the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, after the manner of Carlo Maratti.

At the beginning of the last century, when the chapel of the College was rebuilt, the monument of Dr. Caius was removed from beneath the altar, (where at his own desire he was buried) to the situation it now occupies. It is said that on removing it, they raised the body, which was whole and perfect, and the beard long, though it had been interred nearly 150 years. His epitaph has often been quoted, from its quaint, yet expressive, turn.

“ FUI CAIUS,

VIVIT POST FUNERA VIRTUS.”

I was CAIUS. Virtue our Death survives.

The Library, though small, contains some very valuable books and manuscripts. In the Lodge are portraits of nearly all the masters from the refounding of the college.

The Hall is 39 feet long and 20 broad, it has lately been embellished and improved with an elegant cove ceiling, and is adorned with several portraits.

TRINITY HALL was founded in the year 1351, by William Bateman, bishop of Norwich, who appointed one master, two fellows, and three scholars to be students in the canon and civil law ; and one fellow

to study divinity, and be chaplain to the college, which he dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Various benefactions have increased the fellowships to 12, and the scholarships to 14.

The Chapel is particularly noticed on account of the finely painted altar-piece, which represents the *Presentation in the Temple*.

The Hall is 36 feet long, and 24 broad ; here is a fine portrait of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, in a sitting posture ; by whose benefactions the college is much improved ; and a fine bust of the late Earl of Mansfield, by Nollekens.

In the Combination Room are portraits of Samuel Johnson, L. L. D. and John Andrew, L. L. D. The Lodge also is adorned with several portraits.

The Library contains, among other valuable publications, a complete collection of civil and common law books.

CORPUS CHRISTI, or Bene't College, was founded by two societies or gilds, in the town of Cambridge, (respectively entitled Corpus Christi, and the Blessed Virgin Mary) in the year 1351, under the protection of Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster, whom the brethren had chosen as their first alderman. By the munificence of Sir John Cambridge, Henry Fangmore, one of the principal brethren of the gilds ; Elizabeth wife of Thomas Brotherton, Duke of Norfolk, son of Edward I. Eleanor Botelar, her sister ; and other friends to the society. Archbishop Parker added two more, which he appropriated to the city of Norwich, at the same time obliging the college to found two others, and to provide for them out of their former revenues ; he founded also fourteen scholarships, procured a new body of statutes, gave the advowson of the living of St. Mary Abchurch in London, several sums of money, a set of gilt plate, which he also augmented with many printed books and manuscripts, chiefly relating to ecclesiastical affairs, which had been collected on the dissolution of monasteries.

teries under Henry VIII. This collection is extremely difficult of access.

This college consists principally of one square court. On the south-side is the Master's Lodge and the Hall; the west, north, and east is occupied by the apartments of the fellows, students, and the Combination Room.

The master has the sole use of a garden, and there is another with a bowling green, for the exercise of the fellows.

The Chapel, a neat building, with an elegant altar piece of carved wainscot, is supported by two large pillars, in the middle a pannel of crimson velvet in a gilt frame, presented by Sir Jacob Astley, of Melton, in Norfolk, formerly a member of this college. The anti-chapel was built by the Lord Keeper Sir Nicholas Bacon; over the door is the following inscription:

“Honoratiss. Ds. Nicolaus Bacon, Custos Magni Sigilli Angliæ extruxit. Dominicæ Salutis, 1578. Regni Elizabethæ 21. Anno ætatis suæ 68. Cancellarius 21.”

The Right Honourable Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, keeper of the great seal of England, erected this in the year 1578, twenty-first of Queen Elizabeth, the sixty-eighth year of his age, and the twenty-first of his chancellorship.

Over the Chapel is the Library, which in addition to the MSS. before mentioned, contains some valuable documents relative to the Reformation, and the original manuscript of the thirty-nine articles. Here is likewise an extensive printed Library, in which are valuable editions of most of the ancient fathers of the church.

The Master's Lodge has many good apartments, particularly the long gallery, and contains many excellent portraits of bishops, &c. formerly members of this college.

This college being very ancient, is intended to be rebuilt, on an elegant and enlarged plan : draughts of which have already been taken.

A curious antique horn, is preserved amongst the plate, figured and described by the late ingenious Rev. Michael Tyson, B. D. F. S. A. then fellow of the college.

KING'S COLLEGE.—This magnificent foundation is situated between Trumpington-street and the river ; its origin was derived from Henry VI. who instituted a small seminary on this spot, for a rector and twelve fellows ; and December the 6th (his birth-day), 1441, dedicated it to the Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas ; but within two years in 1443 he entirely changed its form, and endowed it for a provost, seventy fellows, or scholars (the latter to be supplied in regular succession from Eton, established nearly at the same time), three chaplains, six clerks, sixteen choristers, and a music master, who now possesses the office of organist, sixteen officers of the foundation, twelve servitors for the senior fellows, and six poor scholars.

It contains several large piles of building, widely detached from each other. Between the Public Schools and Clare Hall, on the north side of the chapel is the old court, being about 120 feet long, and 90 broad, built to a great height, of stone ; but few of the apartments however, are commodious. The new building, which is of Portland-stone, runs from the west end of the chapel, a little detached from it, to the southward, and makes another side of the square, in which the apartments are spacious, being 236 feet in length, 46 in breadth, and near 50 high. The east end of the chapel, under the fine painted window, was fitted up with great taste in the Gothic style, from the designs of the late Mr. James Essex. It constitutes another side of the large square ; for it was designed by the royal founder, that the college should be a quadrangle,
all

all of equal beauty ; he was however interrupted in his designs by the civil wars in which he was involved with the house of York. The chapel was not completed till many years after his death, but as there are only some trivial alterations from the original plan, to him must unquestionably be ascribed all its merit.

The appearance of the chapel from every part of this square, (which is almost three hundred feet long, and as many broad) is truly grand, and the effect is much heightened by the sombre appearance of the stately elms, which extend from the Lodge, along the east and south sides, to the further end of the new building.

The extreme length of the chapel is 316 feet, the breadth 84 feet ; the height from the ground to the summit of the battlements 20 feet, to the top of the pinnacles somewhat more than 101, and to the summit of the corner towers 146 feet, six inches. The space inclosed by the walls is 291 feet in length, 78 in height, and 45 feet six inches in breadth.

About the middle of the chapel there is a partition of wood, curiously carved, separating the anti-chamber from the choir, which was built in 1534, when Anne Boleyn was queen to Henry VIII. The west side is ornamented with many lovers' knots ; on a pannel nearest to the wall on the right, are displayed the arms of Anne Boleyn, impaled with those of her royal husband : and on one of the pannels on the same side, is carved a most lively representation of the Almighty hurling the rebel angels from Heaven. This small piece of sculpture gains universal admiration. On the left of the choir-door, and in the pannel nearest to it, the supporters of the arms of Henry VIII. executed with great skill. Over the skreen is a stately and fine-toned organ, much more grand and powerful than the one erected in the year 1803.

This screen, (or partition) separates the anti-chapel from the choir; it is remarkable that the walls of the former are much more ornamented than those of the latter or chapel, being enriched with carved stone of excellent workmanship, representing the arms of the houses of York and Lancaster, with numerous crowns, roses, portcullisses, and fleurs de lis. In the centre of one of the roses, at the west end, is a small figure of the Virgin Mary. The view of the beautiful roof, from the great west door to the east window, has much grandeur. On each side are two rows of stalls of carved wood: on the pannels at the back part of the upper rows, are the arms of all the kings of England, from Henry V. to James I. the arms of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, and of the Colleges, King's and Eton. These arms are carved with great skill, and the supporters are in fine bas relief. Behind the provost's stall, on the right of the entrance, is St. George and the Dragon, well executed. The choir is paved with marble from the bottom of the stalls.

A grand altar piece has been erected under the inspection of Mr. James Essex, F. S. A. which has since been embellished with a fine painting of the descent from the cross, presented to the society by the present Earl of Carlisle. The painting is supposed by connoisseurs to be the work of Raphael; though his Lordship bought it, when travelling on the continent, as the performance of Daniel de Volterra.

The elegant roof of this building is composed of Gothic arches, springing from the buttresses, filled up with beautiful groins; and in the centre, between the groins, are suspended twelve massive stones, of at least a ton weight each; the under surface of which are carved into a rose and portcullis, alternately: the disposition of the materials of this roof, and the ingenuity displayed in its construction,

struction may be justly classed amongst the most happy efforts of architectural skill. About ten feet above the stone roof, is another of wood covered with lead.

These are not the only circumstances which have augmented the fame of this chapel; an additional cause of the celebrity of this superb edifice may be found in the exquisite beauty of its painted windows, which are also in the Gothic form, and each of them nearly fifty feet high. The subjects are expressive of the most interesting scriptural events, particularly the life, death, and memorable actions of our Saviour, with corresponding incidents from the Old Testament, and are in number one hundred. The side windows are separated by munnions into five lights; these are subdivided into upper and lower compartments by a transom. In the central light of each division is depicted an angel and a saint, exhibiting scrolls and labels, descriptive of the events represented in the other lights, which are occupied by four subjects in each window, two lights containing each subject. A peculiar order has been observed in the arrangement of the subjects. In the upper divisions the delineations are in general selected from the Old Testament, and the paintings immediately underneath from corresponding circumstances in the New Testament. Thus in the upper compartment of one window is the Queen of Sheba offering presents to King Solomon, and Abraham performing the ceremony of circumcision: in the division beneath, the Wise Men's offerings, and the circumcision of Christ.

The east and west windows differ from all the others; the glass of the latter is not painted, the former, which is fifty-three feet high, by twenty-eight feet wide, is embellished with paintings of almost inconceivable beauty. The upper and lower divisions of this window are each separated by buttresses

tresses into three compartments; and these are again subdivided by munnions into three lights, each compartment containing a subject. These six subjects are all taken from the New Testament, and represent the Crucifixion, and the most material events connected with it.

The same discrimination of character, excellence of composition, and beauty of colouring, which distinguish the east window, are, with some exceptions, equally exhibited by the painting in the other windows of the chapel.

SECOND WINDOW ; *Upper Division, Left Side.*—These two lights represent an offering which was presented to God by Joseph and Mary before their marriage.—*Right Side.*—The espousals of Tobias and Sarah.

Lower Division, Left Side.—Jephthah offering his daughter. *Right Side.*—The espousals of Joseph and Mary.

THIRD WINDOW ; *Upper Division, Left Side.*—The temptation of Eve. *Right Side.*—God appearing to Moses in a burning bush.

Lower Division, Left Side.—The salutation of the Virgin Mary. *Right Side.*—The birth of Christ.

FOURTH WINDOW ; *Upper Division, Left Side.*—The ceremony of Circumcision first performed by Abraham. *Right Side.*—The Queen of Sheba offering presents to King Solomon.

Lower Division, Left Side.—The circumcision of our Saviour. *Right Side.*—The wise men offering gifts to Christ.

FIFTH WINDOW ; *Upper Division, Left Side.*—The Institution of the Purification of Women. *Right Side.*—Jacob, to avoid the fury of Esau, is sent to Haran.

Lower Division, Left Side.—The Purification of the Virgin Mary. *Right Side*—Joseph to avoid the fury of Herod travels with Christ into Egypt.

SIXTH WINDOW ; *Upper Division, Left Side.*—
The

The children of Israel worshipping (a false god) the molten calf. *Right Side.*—Pharaoh's cruelty towards the Hebrew children.

Lower Division, Left Side.—Simeon blessing (a real God) Christ in the Temple. *Right Side.*—Herod's cruelty towards the Jewish children.

SEVENTH WINDOW ; *Upper Division, Left Side.*—Naaman washing in Jordan, whereby he was cleansed from his leprosy. *Right Side.*—Esau tempted to sell his birthright.

Lower Division, Left Side.—Christ baptized by St. John in Jordan. *Right Side.*—Christ tempted in the Wilderness.

EIGHTH WINDOW ; *Upper Division, Left Side.*—Elisha raising the son of the Shunamite. *Right Side.*—David returning from battle in triumph, with the head of Goliath ; women meeting him, and playing on their harps.

Lower Division, Left Side.—Christ raising Lazarus from the dead. *Right Side.*—Christ riding in triumph to Jerusalem.

NINTH WINDOW ; *Upper Division, Left Side.*—Manna falling from Heaven for the murmuring Israelites. *Right Side.*—The casting down of the rebellious angels.

Lower Division, Left Side.—The Last Supper of our Lord. *Right Side.*—Our Saviour praying in the garden : the apostles asleep.

TENTH WINDOW ; *Upper Division, Left Side.*—Cain slaying his brother Abel. *Right Side.*—Noah drunk with new wine ; one of his sons casting a garment over him.

Lower Division, Left Side.—Judas betraying of Christ ; Peter smiting the High Priest's servant. *Right Side.*—Christ bound and blindfolded.

ELEVENTH WINDOW ; *Upper Division, Left Side.*—Job tempted by Satan. *Right Side.*—Christ's espousals to the church.

Lower

Lower Division, Left Side. Christ crowned with thorns. *Right Side.*—Christ scourged.

THE GRAND EAST WINDOW. The subjects delineated upon this admirable window are selected from the New Testament only. *Lower Division, the three lights on the left.*—Christ exposed to the people. *The three middle lights.*—Pilate pronouncing sentence on our Saviour, and declaring himself innocent of his blood, by washing his hands, *The three lights on the right.*—Our Saviour bearing the cross.

Upper Division; the three lights on the left.—The nailing of Christ to the cross. *The three middle lights.*—Christ crucified between two thieves; the Soldiers casting lots for his garments. *The three lights on the right.*—Joseph of Arimathea taking down Christ from the cross.

FOURTEENTH WINDOW. South side. *Left Side.*—The lamentation of Mary Magdalen and others for the death of Christ. *Right Side.*—The lamentation of Naomi and her daughters, for the death of their husbands.

The lower part of this window is not illuminated.

FIFTEENTH WINDOW; *Upper Division, Left Side.*—Joseph cast into a PIT by his brethren. *Right Side.*—The passage of the Israelites from Egyptian slavery.

Lower Division, Left Side.—Christ laid in his GRAVE by Joseph of Arimathea. *Right Side.*—The passage of Christ, into the region of departed souls.

SIXTEENTH WINDOW; *Upper Division, Left Side.*—Jonah coming forth from the Whale's belly. *Right Side.*—The Angel discovering himself to Tobit and Tobias.

Lower Division, Left Side.—Christ rising from the dead; the Soldiers keeping watch around the sepulchre. *Right Side.*—Jesus discovering himself after his resurrection, to Mary Magdalen.

SEVENTEENTH WINDOW; *Upper Division, Left Side.*—

Side.—Reuben coming to the pit to seek for his brother Joseph. *Right Side.*—Daniel in the lion's den, and King Darius amazed at finding him alive.

Lower Division, Left Side.—The women going to the sepulchre to seek for Jesus. *Right Side.*—Mary Magdalen mistaking our Saviour for the gardener.

EIGHTEENTH WINDOW, Upper Division, Left Side.—An angel appearing to Habakkuk. *Right Side.*—An Angel holding Habakkuk by the hair over the lion's den.

Lower Division, Left Side.—Christ appearing to two of his disciples in the way to Emmaus. *Right Side.*—Christ breaking bread to two of his disciples at Emmaus.

NINETEENTH WINDOW; Upper Division, Left Side.—The prodigal son acknowledging and renouncing his licentious life. *Right Side.*—Joseph meeting his Father and Brethren in Egypt.

Lower Division, Left Side.—Thomas acknowledging and laying aside his incredulity. *Right Side.*—Christ appearing to his eleven apostles.

TWENTIETH WINDOW; Upper Division, Left Side.—Elijah taken up to Heaven in a chariot of fire, and Elisha catching his mantle. *Right Side.*—The law given to Moses from Sinai; some of the Israelites fallen on their faces at the foot of the mountain.

Lower Division, Left Side.—Christ ascending into Heaven, *Right Side.*—The Holy Ghost given to the Apostles

TWENTY-FIRST WINDOW; Upper Division, Left Side.—Peter and John restoring a lame man to his feet at the beautiful gate of the Temple. *Right Side.*—The Imprisonment and scourging of Peter and John.

Lower Division, Left Side.—The beggar, restored to the use of his feet, walking before Peter and John towards the Temple. *Right Side.*—The death of Ananias.

TWENTY-SECOND WINDOW ; *Upper Division, Left Side.*—The conversion of St. Paul. *Right Side.*—Paul preaching and disputing at Damascus. A small figure of Paul, whom the disciples are letting down from the walls of Damascus in a basket.

Lower Division, Left Side.—Paul and Barnabas about to be done homage to as Gods. *Right Side.*—Paul stoned.

TWENTY-THIRD WINDOW ; *Upper Division, Left Side.*—Paul casting out a spirit of divination from a woman. *Right Side.*—Paul before King Agrippa.

Lower Division, Left Side.—Paul's friends dissuading him from his intended voyage to Jerusalem. A very beautiful figure of a ship, representing the vessel in which Paul sailed from Ptolemais to Cæsarea in Palestine. *Right Side.*—Paul before the Roman governor Felix.

The subjects of the other two windows cannot be sufficiently understood to be accurately described.

The arches of all the windows are divided into small compartments, called *crockets*, illuminated with the arms and other devices of the monarchs who contributed towards the building. It is not certain who were the persons who gave the original designs. The names of the glaziers who undertook to execute the windows are all that is preserved in the indentures still extant respecting these admirable productions.

The glass-work has in several instances been misplaced, so that where this has happened, a considerable degree of attention is requisite to trace the respective designs ; yet the fault being wholly ascribable to the ignorance of the glaziers who have at different times repaired the lead work, the merit of the painters remains unimpeached. Two of the windows on the south and one on the north side at the west end of the chapel, appear more mutilated or misplaced than any others, so that the events they were intended to represent can hardly be understood

stood. These pieces have been thought by some to have been composed from the painted glass erected in the east window in the reign of Richard III: they are not equal to the others.

It has frequently been erroneously reported, that all the windows of the chapel were taken down, and concealed, during the time the fanaticism of the Long Parliament employed commissioners to remove and destroy whatever they deemed superstitious ornaments. The entry of the commissioner in the journal, which is as follows, seems to imply that their fate was determined: "1643, December the 26th. Steps to be taken down, and 1000 superstitious pictures, the ladder of Christ and thieves to go upon, &c." The thousand superstitious pictures can only refer to the paintings of the windows, which it is thought probable might be preserved from the general ruin by the use the military made of the chapel, for training and other exercises, who rather endured the sight of the pictured saints than be exposed to the weather. The merit of saving them, is sometimes ascribed to Dr. Whichott, whom the Long Parliament had appointed provost.

It is not accurately known how far this splendid fabric was completed during the life of Henry VI. but it is probable that it was carried no higher than the white-stone reaches, which though pretty high at the east end, gradually declines to the west. An entire stop was put to the work in 1640, for Edward the Fourth confiscated the duchy of Lancaster, as well as all the other revenues of the college, regranting, however, a sufficient sum for the maintenance of the provost and scholars, but not any thing towards the completion of the building.

After an interruption of sixteen years, the work was resumed through the interest of Dr. Field, warden of Winchester College and provost of King's.—The sum of 1296l. 1s. 8d. was expended on the chapel, in the four following years. From the 14th of

June 1483, till the 22nd of March in the ensuing year the work again stood still; but Richard III. at that time appointed Thomas Cliff overseer of the works, in which situation he continued till December; but nothing material appears to have been done, the expences in nine months only amounting to 746l. 10s. 9d. of which sum Richard is supposed to have given 700l.

From this period the work was suspended till May 1508, when it was recommenced by Henry the Seventh. The next year, 1509, the king died, but left directions to complete the chapel, and invested his executors with sufficient authority to defray all necessary expences. From this period the building advanced with rapidity, and the exterior of the chapel was finished in July the 29th, 1515. The money for defraying the charges appears to have been delivered to the provost and scholars by the executors, in sums of 500l. at a time.

There is among the indentures extant relative to the erection of this fabric, one which provides for the construction of the roof. This is an agreement between Master Robert Hacombleyn, provost, &c. and John Wastell, master mason of the works, and Henry Semerk, one of the wardens, in which the latter agree "to make and sett up, or cause to be sett up, at their cost and charges, a good suer, and sufficient *vawte* for the grate church there, to be workmanly wrought, made and sett up after the best handlyng and form of good workmanship, accordyng to a plat thereof made and signed with the hands of the lords executors to the kyng of most famous memory Henry the Seventh;" the said John Wastell and Henry Semerk, "to provide and fynde, at their cost and charges, as moche good, sufficient, able ston of Weldon Quarryes, as shall suffice for the said vawte, together with lyme, sand, scaffolding, cinctores, moles, and ordinaunces, that shall be required or necessary for the performance of

of the same;" and "to performe and clerely tynysh all the said yawte within the term of three years next ensuyng, after the tyme of their begynnyng upon the same; and for the good and suer performyng of all the premyses as is afore specified, the said Provost, &c. covenante and grante to pay unto the said John Wastel and Henry Semerk, 1200l.

Another of the indentures between the same parties relates to the vaulting of two porches, &c. of the chapel; and a third to making and setting up "the finyals and buttresses of the church; a tower at one of the corners of the said church; and finishing and performing the said tower with finyals, ryfacts, gablets, battlements, orboys, and cross quarters, and every thing belonging to them." By this indenture it is agreed that 6l. 13s. 4d. shall be paid for each buttress, and 100l. for the tower.

The honour of being the architect of this magnificent structure, is generally conferred either on Mr. Cloos, of whom scarcely any thing but his name appears to be known, or his son Nicholas Cloos, one of the first fellows of this college, and afterwards bishop of Litchfield.

An indenture was discovered in the archives of Caius College, by the late master, Sir James Burrough, dated in the 16th of Edward IV. which records the name of "John Wulrich," as "maister mason of the werkes of Kyng's College."

On each side of this building are nine small chapels (20 feet by 10) that were probably erected as chantries, and four of them are known to be so appropriated. These chapels are built between the buttresses, and, for the most part, communicate with each other. Several of them, on the south side, contain the *College Library*, which is well furnished with valuable and scarce books. Here are preserved the colours taken from the Island of Manilla by Sir William Draper in 1762, who was at that time a member of the society, and at his return,

with the permission of his Majesty, presented the college with these trophies of his victory. The second chapel from the west from this side was consecrated to religious uses by Provost Hacombley, by whom it was ornamented more than any of the others, and afterwards, by his own desire, made his burial place. In the window is a portrait on glass of Henry VI. tolerably well executed; and in the centre of the chapel a large table monument of marble, on the top of which is a flaming urn; and on the east and west sides, cherubs supporting the family arms. On the north side is a Latin inscription to this effect:

M. S.

“ Præstantissimi Nobilissimique
JOHANNIS CHURCHILL, MARCHIONIS DE BLANDFORD,
Illustrissimorum JOHANNIS ET SARÆ, Ducis et Ducis-
sæ de Marlborough Filii;

Quem summa Parentum Nobilitate inter Primos
clarum,

Virtutibus fuisse non minus celebrem, Corporisque ac
Animi dotibus paucos habuisse,

Pares, et priorem neminem, ex altero latere hujusce
marmoris cognosces.”

Sacred to the Memory of the Most Excellent and
Most Noble

JOHN CHURCHILL MARQUIS OF BLANDFORD,

Son of the most illustrious JOHN and SARAH, Duke
and Duchess of Marlborough;

who, of the first renown for the exalted rank of his
parents,

Was no less eminent for his personal virtues, and had
few equal,

and none superior to him, in the endowments of body
and mind,

As the other side of this tablet testifies.

This very accomplished youth, who was a student
of the college, where he died on the 20th of Febru-
ary,

ary, 1702, only lived five weeks beyond the completion of his sixteenth year.

A plain white marble tablet was erected in August 1801, against the east wall of this chapel to the memory of the celebrated Dr. Glynn, who was buried in the vault near the north door of the great chapel. This tablet has a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation :

This Tablet

The College, by a public decree,
caused to be erected,

As a testimony of their regard and
regret for

Robert Glynn Clobery, M. D.

A descendant of an ancient family
in Cornwall,

Sixty-three years Fellow of this College,
And the Cultivator, Patron, and Protector
of primitive Manners and
sound Learning.

For the Promotion of the Studies
of the Youth,

And the Erection of New Buildings.

He bequeathed to the College,
a very large sum of money.

He died Feb. 6, A. D. 1800, aged 81.

The edifice belonging to this college, called the *New Building*, extends from the chapel to the southward, and is 236 feet long, 46 broad, and near 50 high, built by Mr. Gibbs, of white Portland stone, beautifully carved, and in the centre a grand portico. While the workmen were digging the foundations a great number of broad pieces of gold coin of King Henry V. were found in good preservation.

The interior of this building corresponds with its noble outward appearance; the apartments are twenty-four in number, and are very conveniently disposed. The upper rooms command a very pleasing west prospect over the fields.

The Provost's Lodge is by no means prepossessing, but some of the apartments display much grandeur. In the great parlour is a half-length portrait of Sir Robert Walpole, by Dahl; and a good one of the late Provost Dr. John Sumner; a whole length of the present provosts two brothers; and portraits of other eminent and literary characters, who have received their education in this college. Here is also a curious painting of Jane Shore on board. Besides these here are some beautiful designs for the improvement of the college.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE was founded in the year 1448, by Queen Margaret of Anjou, wife to King Henry the Sixth, who endowed it with revenues to the amount of 200l. per annum, for the support of a principal and four fellows. The first stone of the chapel was laid for the queen by Sir John Wenlock, who had the words, *Erit Domine nostra Margarette Dominus inrefugium, et lapis iste Signum*, engraved upon it. Not long after this the second war commenced between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which Sir John Wenlock was slain, and Henry VI. and his Queen defeated. The work was much interrupted by the Civil Wars; but the prudence of Andrew Docket, who was chosen master by Queen Margaret, so conciliated the favour of the house of York, that besides obtaining benefactions for the college from *George Plantagenet*, Duke of Lancaster, *Lady Cicely* Duchess of York, and the illustrious ladies *Margaret Roos*, *Joanna Inglethorp*, and *Joanna Borough*, he prevailed on Elizabeth Widville, or Grey, Queen of Edward the Fourth, to complete what her enemy had began; and the number maintained on the foundation was advanced to a master, nineteen fellows, and forty-five scholars. The Lady Elizabeth is annually celebrated as the co-founder. Richard III. made a very considerable grant to this college of all the estates of John de Vere, 13th Earl of Oxford, which had been declared

clared forfeited for his adherence to the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. who resumed the grant and restored the earl's patrimony, as soon as he obtained possession of the throne. The endowments have since been increased by various benefactors.

This college is situate at the back of Catharine Hall, and contains besides two courts, a pile of building near the gardens. The entrance to the principal court is through an elegant tower-gateway, which is much noticed. This court is 96 feet long by 84 broad. The inner court is furnished with cloisters, upwards of 300 feet in circumference, and extends to the very banks of the river, over which is a bridge of wood of a very curious constructure, built of one arch, upon piers of stone; the gardens are very extensive, and well planted with fruit and other trees.

The front of the college next the water including the President's Lodge, is intended to be rebuilt, part of which is finished in an elegant manner, and when the whole is completed, it will make a very grand appearance, commanding a considerable prospect towards Grantchester, and the busy scene of commerce &c. in the basin of the King's Mill.

The chapel has been neatly fitted up, and is about 54 feet long, and 21 broad.

The hall is a well-proportioned room, and is adorned with the three following portraits by Hudson. Lady Elizabeth Grey wife of Edward IV. This is a fine painting. The learned Erasmus of Rotterdam, seated in a fur cloak at a table writing. The hand which guides the pen is very well executed.

Sir Thomas Smith; half length; dressed in a fur cloak, and leaning on a globe. The above pictures are in very elegant frames, and were presented to the society by the three sons of the Earl of Stamford.

The President's Lodge contains some elegant apartments. Here is a curious altar-piece on three pannels, in high preservation; and many valuable portraits and historic paintings, &c. are arranged in the gallery leading to the study, and throughout the apartments.

CATHERINE HALL was founded by Robert Woodlark, third provost of King's College, and chancellor of the University, who obtained a licence from Edward IV. in 1475, constituting a master and three fellows, and dedicated it to St. Catherine. The revenues now support a master and five fellows; besides eight bye fellowships, six of which were founded by Mrs. Mary Ramsden, of Norton in Yorkshire, who also founded ten scholarships: the whole number of the latter amount to twenty-six.

The buildings of this college occupy three sides of a quadrangle 180 feet long, by 120 broad; the fourth is open towards Trumpington-street, with handsome iron palisadoes, and a piece of ground planted with elms. The front of the college, opposite to Queen's College, is an extensive regular building, with an elegant portico in the centre.

The Chapel is on the north-side of the court; it is a brick edifice, and considered a fine piece of architecture. The door-case, window frames, &c. are of stone. The length of the chapel, including the anti-chapel, is about 75 feet, 30 broad, and 36 high, elegantly adorned and beautified: and in the anti-chapel is a noble monument of white marble, erected by Sir William Dawes, archbishop of York, in memory of his lady.

The Hall is forty-two feet long, and twenty-four broad, and of a proportionable height, beautifully stuccoed. Here is a good painting of Robert Woodlark the founder; and in the Combination Room portraits of Thomas Sherlock, D. D. Bishop
of

of London, and John Goslyn, M. D. a benefactor to the college; also a fine painting of St. Catherine, which was brought from Venice by Sir Charles Bunbury.

Over the Hall and the Combination Room, is the Library, a very handsome room, fitted up at the expence of Bishop Sherlock, who bequeathed to the college his own valuable collection of books with a stipend for a librarian.

The Master's Lodge is a lofty and spacious edifice, and with the new buildings set apart for the Yorkshire scholars, extends as far to the eastward as the chapel, forming the south side of the court. It contains several pictures, chiefly given by Mrs. Ramsden; four of them are portraits, executed by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Besides the pictures already described, there are among others the following; in the *Hall* Edward Hubbard, D. D. master, half length, in crayons. *Lodge*. Lady Ascough and another lady, half lengths; John Lightfoot, D. D. master of the college, vice-chancellor 1654, and Preb. of Ely. *Best Parlour*. Mrs. Mary Ramsden, of Norton, Yorkshire, second foundress; Reverend Mr. Breary, rector of Broxworth, Cambridgeshire, and wife; Sister of Mrs. Ramsden, together with her father and mother; all half-lengths. *In the Parlour*. Henry Burrough, C. D. three-fourths. *Stair-case*, History of Joseph and his brethren, in 11 pictures on wood: a large Dutch Winter piece.

JESUS COLLEGE was erected on the site of an ancient Benedictine nunnery, founded about the year 1130. In the reign of Henry II. between the years 1157 and 1165, it was amply endowed with lands adjoining by Malcom IV. King of Scotland, and Earl of Huntingdon and Cambridge; and, with the addition of a new conventual church, dedicated to St. Rhadagund in 1160. This establishment flourished for a great length of time; but, through

through the licentious conduct of the nuns, was dissolved by Henry VII. and Pope Alexander VI. Its possessions were granted to John Alcock, bishop of Ely, and preceptor to Edward V. who, in the year 1496, founded the college for a master, six fellows, and six scholars: but by various benefactors the endowments have been considerably increased, and now supply maintenance for sixteen fellows, and about fifty scholars.

This college is situated on the east, at a little distance from the town. Near it is a grove of considerable extent, and some fine meadows. The principal front looks towards the south, and is about 180 feet in length, regularly built and sashed. The entrance is by a magnificent gate.

The court is built on three sides, and is about 141 feet long, and 120 broad: the west side is open to the fields, having only a low wall with iron palisadoes.

A cloister surrounds a small court, lately rendered more open and airy, which leads, to the Chapel, Hall, Master's Lodge, and several apartments for the students.

From the shape and appearance of the chapel, it seems to have been the ancient conventual church, having a transept, and a large square tower, rising from arches at their intersection with the nave. The chancel, or choir, is handsomely fitted up for divine service. The altar piece represents the PRESENTATION IN THE TEMPLE, by Jean Jouvenet, and was given, in 1796, by Dr. Pearce, dean of Ely, the present master. The tomb of one of the nuns is yet remaining in the cross aisle, with this inscription.

“*Moribus ornata, jacet hic bona Berta Rosata.*”

The Hall is a handsome room, about 54 feet long, 27 broad, and 30 high, ascended by a flight of steps.

steps. This apartment is adorned with some fine paintings.

The Master's Lodge is esteemed one of the most pleasant in the University: and both the master and fellows have separate gardens. The library contains many scarce and valuable editions of the classics.

To the north of the college is the Grove, which is much admired; it is of a semicircular figure, and of considerable extent.

This college contains the following paintings: In the Combination Room, John Alcock, Episc. Eliens hujus Collegii Fundator; whole length, kneeling, with a book, on a table; mitre and crosier. An original picture of Archbishop Cranmer, "Anno Dom. MDXLVII. Etatis sue 59. Jul. 20." The gift of Lord Willoughby. *Hall*.—Thomas Cranmer, Abp. of Canterbury, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, *Dono dedit vir honorat.*—Paro de Carysfort, 1758, half length.—Richard Sterne, archbishop, half length. *Lodge*.—Thomas Cranmer, Abp. of Canterbury, on board.—A copy from Holbein, by D. Mytens.—Richard Bancroft, Abp. of Canterbury, on board.—Charles Ashton S. T. A. master.—Lyndford Caryl, S. T. P. master.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE was erected on the site of an hostel called *God's House*, which had originally been settled near Clare Hall, and endowed by William Bingham, rector of St. John Zachary, London, for twenty-four grammar scholars. In the year 1442 it was removed hither by Henry VI. who intended to augment the number of scholars to sixty, but, the ensuing civil wars prevented him from effecting his purpose. His maternal sister, Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother to Henry VII. obtained a licence from her son, in 1505, to complete what her half-brother had projected; and having changed the name *God's House*, to *Christ's College*, she endowed

dowed it for a master and twelve fellows. Some superstitious objections having been made to this number, as alluding to Christ and the twelve apostles, a thirteenth fellowship was added by Edward the Sixth; and two others have since been founded by Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines. The scholarships originally were fifty-three; they have been also increased, and the endowment now maintain, a master, fifteen fellows, and about seventy scholars.

This college is situated opposite to St. Andrew's Church, and north of Emanuel College. Its ancient buildings have been repaired, and cased with stone, they form a small quadrangular court, about 138 feet long, and 120 broad, which contains the chapel, the master's lodge, the hall, and students apartments. There is likewise an uniform pile of stone buildings, designed by Inigo Jones, about 150 feet in length, from which there is a fine view of the adjacent country.

The garden is well laid out, and pleasant; it contains an elegant summer house, behind which is a cold-bath, surrounded by a small wilderness. In the fellows garden is a large mulberry-tree, that was planted by Milton when he was a student in this college. The trunk is much decayed from its age; but some of the scholars, with a degree of sentiment which even a classical education does not always inspire, have endeavoured to preserve the tree, by covering the damaged parts with sheet lead.

The chapel, including the anti-chapel, is about 84 feet long, 27 broad, and 30 high, it is neatly ornamented, and floored with marble, with an organ gallery on the north side of it.

On the north side of the altar is a handsome monument of white marble, in memory of Sir John Finch, ambassador in Turkey, and Sir Thomas Baines, who were educated in this college, travelled together, and were remarkable for their friendship, which

which continued to the end of their lives. Sir John dying at Constantinople, his body was brought to England, and interred here by his friend, in 1682, and Sir Thomas, who did not long survive him, was buried in the same vault.

In this college are among others the following paintings, &c. In the *Lodge*.—John Covell S. T. P. master, three fourths.—Dr. Lynford, fellow, and benefactor, three fourths. — Ralph Cudworth, S. T. P. master, a drawing, small.—Samuel Bolton, S. T. P. master, ob. 1654, æt. 48. *Chapel*.—Lady Margaret, the foundress, on board, full length. In the east window are whole length portraits, on painted glass, of King Henry VII. and some other persons related to the foundress. *Hall*.—Another of the foundress, kneeling. A copy, on cloth, whole length. *Combination Room*—Another portrait of the foundress, half length, on board.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE derives its name from the dissolved priory of St. John, on the scite whereof it was built. About the end of the reign of Henry VII. Margaret countess of Richmond, the munificent patroness of learning, who had founded Christ's College, had some intention of extending her benevolence to the sister University; but through the influence of her confessor, John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, her thoughts were turned hither. For the prosecution of her design, she gained permission of the King, and the Bishop of Ely, to dissolve the ancient hospital, and vest its remaining income in the new institution; but both the king and lady Margaret died, before the execution of the necessary deeds.

The executors applied to Pope Julius the Second; and at length obtained a bull, dated the eighth of the calends of July 1510, by which they were authorized to dissolve the old house, and establish the new college, without further consultation. The present structure was then begun, and completed in

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about four years, under the direction of the first master, Robert Skirton. Between 4000 and 5000l. was expended in the buildings.

The charter of foundation, bearing date April the 9th, 1564, was granted in the names and by the authority of the executors; and the college was opened in the year 1616, in the presence of Bishop Fisher, then chancellor of the University, who, in pursuance of Lady Margaret's will, appointed a master and thirty-one fellows. The income allotted for their maintenance, consisted at this time of little more than seventy pounds, which the king had granted from a decayed foundation in Kent, in lieu of the possessions he had resumed, and the revenues of the suppressed hospital which were estimated at 81l. 1s. 10d. These endowments have since been increased by numerous benefactions, and at present support a master, 62 fellows, 114 scholars and many exhibitioners.

This college is situated between the street and the river, to the north of Trinity College; it consists of three courts, principally of brick. The east or first court, 228 feet by 216, is entered by a spacious and elegant portal, ornamented with four towers of stone and brick. On the north side stands the chapel, and on the west side the hall: in the angle between these buildings is the master's lodge; the remainder of the court is occupied by the apartments of the students. The centre court is more extensive than the former, being 270 feet in length, and 240 in breadth; this is chiefly appropriated to the use of the fellows, excepting the principal floor on the north side, which forms a picture gallery, connected with the lodge and chapel on the east, and on the west with the library. The third court is entered from the second by a grand arch, and is the least of the three; it is situated on the river, over which is a handsome stone bridge of three arches, which leads from the college to a grand walk, ornamented with

with several rows of fine elm trees, at the end of which lies the fellows garden.

This college suffered very severely during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. being pillaged of many valuable articles, particularly a rich and extensive collection of coins and medals. The communion plate was also carried away, and the outer court converted into a prison for the royalists.

The chapel has been lately repaired, and new roofed; the interior is neatly fitted up, and separated into two parts by the organ gallery. The whole length is 120 feet. The altar is embellished with a modern painting of St. John preaching in the wilderness, by Robert Ker Porter, the same artist who executed the two popular pieces, exhibited in the metropolis, of the storming of Seringapatam, and the siege of Acre; presented to the college by the Rev. Joseph Thomas, of Epsom.

The hall is 60 feet long and 30 broad; it is a very good room, and adorned with fine paintings of Lady Margaret countess of Richmond, Archbishop Morton, Lord Burleigh, Archbishop Williams, Sir Ralph Hare, Mr. Wentworth, Mr. Baker, &c.

The Master's Lodge is a noble apartment, particularly the gallery, which is furnished with paintings of former members, the Lords Strafford, Falkland, Jersey, &c. Judge Maynard, and Bishop Gunning. Here are preserved in one of the rooms a curious set of chairs, said to have been presented to the society by Charles II.

The Library is a spacious room, well furnished with scarce and valuable books. Except Trinity no college library is superior to it. One class, consisting chiefly of French books, was given by Matthew Prior the Poet. Among the pictures there is one of the foundress, whole length: she is sitting in a great chair, with papers and letters before her.

Here is also shewn a skull filled with lead, part of a complete skeleton, found in the church of Newport Pagnell.

In the *Master's Study*, there are the following paintings. The portraits of John Fisher, S. T. P. Bishop of Rochester, æt. 74, by Hans Holbein, H. H. is on his ring, a glove in one hand, and staff in the other, in gown and furs. In the *Gallery*, the portraits of "Margareta Mater Henrici VII. Comitissa Richmondie et Derbie, Fundatrix Collegior, Chri. et Joan. Ob. Ann. Dom. 1509 Kalend Julii, small, on wood, and together with another portrait of this lady, which is also preserved here, must be regarded as very curious: the countess is represented in both pieces, kneeling, with her hands clasped, and a book lying on a cushion before her.—Laurence Fog, S. T. P. dean of Chester, a good picture.—Thomas Edwards, Esq.—Humphry Gower, S. T. P. master of the college.—Edward Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester.—Mrs. Beale.—King Charles I. half-length after Vandyck.—Henrietta Maria Regina, half length.—Thomas Morton, bishop of Durham—Mr. Playfere, ætat. suæ 35, 1597.—Abraham Cowley, small.—Sir Thomas Egerton, lord-keeper, on board.—Gondomar, the Spanish ambassador, small.—Charles Prince of Wales, infant of Spain, small.—Anne Queen of Denmark, on board, small.—King James the First, on board, after Vansomer.—Henry Prince of Wales, on board, small.—A small kitchen scene with the story of Martha and Mary in the distance: this picture is highly finished.—Charles Duke of York.—Queen Elizabeth, a small painting, on board.—George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, after Mytens.—Countess of Shrewsbury.—Portrait of a man in armour, supposed to be Fairfax.—A lady with slashed sleeves, on board, 1565. æt. 20.—Duke of Somerset.—Sarah Duchess of Somerset, its companions. In the *Dining Room*.—Peter Gunning, master,

master, and Bishop of Ely, half length.—Dr. Thurling, small, a fine head.—William Beale, S. T. P. master, small, a copy.—Francis Turner, S. T. P. master, and Bishop of Ely, three fourths.—William Whitaker, S. T. P. master, on wood.—Robert Grove, S. T. P. Bishop of Chichester.—Edward Watson, S. T. P. Bishop of St. David's.—Robert Shorton, S. T. P. oval, with the arms of Pembroke Hall.—Lord Burleigh.—William Platt, Esq. the founder of several fellowships, painted on board, a small piece of considerable merit.—Thomas Lambert, S. T. P. master.—Countess of Shrewsbury, board, three-fourths, small.—The chief part of the second court was erected by this lady. This portrait is more curious from its singularity, than any goodness in the execution.—John Newcomb, S. T. P. Magdalen College.

In the *Dressing Room*.—Thomas Baker, B. D.—Bishop Gunning, when young.—Herod's Cruelty, after Reubens, a very long picture.—A flower-piece. *Drawing Room*.—Robert Heath, Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas.—Lord Astley, qu. speaker, and master of the roils.—Mr. Villiers, afterwards Earl of Jersey.—Lord-keeper Egerton.—Richard Neile, Bishop of Durham, on board, small.—Matthew Prior, Esq. Earl of Jersey.—Lord Falkland.—Cecil Lord Burleigh, on board, with arms and motto, *Cor unum et una via*.—Thomas Earl of Strafford, half length, in armour, from the original, by Vandyck.—Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, dressed in armour, with a rich shawl finely worked: he died, in 1624.—Robert Earl of Salisbury small, on board. Lord Maynard, on board.—On the middle window, Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, painted on glass, after Mireveldt.—*Bed Chamber*.—Earl of Salisbury about the time of Charles I.—John Garnet, Bishop of Clogher in Ireland. *Combination Room*.—Waller, N. D.—Sergeant Benlowes, solus ad legem serviens, æt. suæ

49. et sui gradus an. nono, 1564, with arms.—
Hawkins, M. D. in robes ; B. Orchard.

In the *College Hall*, Lady Margaret the foundress, and several others.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE stands on the site of a priory for canons regular, dedicated to St. Giles, a part of which is supposed to remain in the southern angle of the college. The monks disposed of their possessions in the reign of Henry the Eighth, to Edward Strafford, Duke of Buckingham, who erected a part of the present fabric in the year 1519, intending to have it endowed, and named it from his own title ; his designs were frustrated by Cardinal Wolsey, through whose artifices he was soon after condemned to the scaffold, and his possessions reverted to the crown. In 1542 a grant of it was obtained from the King, by Thomas Lord Audley, chancellor of England ; and a charter of incorporation, which stiled the society, “ The master and fellows of St. Mary Magdalen College.” He endowed it at the same time for a master and four fellows : but the latter number has since been increased to seventeen : several scholarships have also been added. The masterships continue in the gift of the possessor of the estate at Audley End in Essex.

This College is remarkably pleasantly situated on the north side of the river, on a part of the town called Castle-end. It consists of two courts : the largest about 111 feet long, and 78 broad, which contains the Hall, Chapel, and Master’s Lodge. The second is a neat retired court ; on the north side whereof is an elegant building, with a cloister in the front of it, consisting of the Bibliotheca Pepysiana, and apartments for the fellows.

The Hall is a good room, 45 feet long, 18 broad, and 21 high, it is ornamented with tolerable good paintings, by Freeman, of Thomas Lord Audley, principal founder of the college, after a very fine original

original picture, said to be by Holbein.—Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham (from the original in the Master's Lodge).—Sir Christopher Wray, knight, lord-chief justice of the king's bench, after an original picture in the possession of Sir Christopher Wray.—Edward Rainbow, master, bishop of Carlisle, a copy.—Another of Bishop Cumberland, a copy by Romney.—Henry Howard, earl of Suffolk, by Gibson.—John Lord Howard.

The Chapel is about 48 feet long, 18 broad, and of a proportionable height ; it is remarkably neat, and has an altar-piece well worth notice, representing the two Marys at the Sepulchre, after the resurrection, in alto-relievo, by Mr. Collins.

Here are two Libraries, the principal of which is that over the cloister in the inner court, given by Samuel Pepys, Esq. secretary to the Admiralty in the time of Charles II. It contains many valuable publications, and also some curious manuscripts on maritime affairs, collected and written by Mr. Pepys, who is regarded by some as the founder of the present navy, from the great attention he bestowed on its concerns, during the reign of the above monarch and his successor. In this library are also several volumes of scarce and curious prints, among which are the twelve Cæsars and their wives, from Titian, engraved by Sadleir ; in fine preservation. A large folio volume in this collection, contains a kind of series of fragments, selected as specimens of various hand-writings from about the year 900. The writing in some of them is so extremely minute that it appears like a fine hair lying across the paper, and cannot be read without a magnifier, though with the aid of the glass the letters are as distinct and legible as fine printing. In the same book are some manuscript imitations of printing, so completely deceptive as to require considerable attention to discover the difference.

In a small octavo volume are the *fac-similes* of the signatures

signatures of many eminent characters, whose letters were among Mr. Pepys's papers; and in another volume, of the same size, are various *unpublished* particulars of the escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, and likewise the original account of that event written in short-hand by Mr. Pepys, from the king's own words, together with the narrative at length, transcribed from the short-hand into the common English characters. An antique collection of ancient ballads is also preserved here, to which both Dr. Percy and Mr. Pinkerton have been indebted for reference.

In this library are three different portraits of Mr. Pepys, one of which is a half-length, by Sir Peter Lely.

In the front of this famous library is the following inscription:

“ BIBLIOTHECA PEPYSIANA
MENS CUJUSQUE, IS EST QUISQUE.”

The Old Library is situate in the north-east angle of the first court, and is well furnished with books and manuscripts.

In the Master's Lodge are several good portraits, among which are the following: Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, the first founder of the college.—An original picture, given by Dr. B. Willis. On it is written, (but in modern letters) *Edwardus Dux, Buckinghamie, ætatis suæ 42.* This picture is engraven by Houbraken, who calls it, by mistake, Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham.—Richard Cumberland, D. D. bishop of Peterborough, 1691.—Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, and lord treasurer of England.—Nicholas Ferrars, supposed to be by C. Janson.—Dr. Peckard, the late master, and Mrs. Peckard, by Ralph.

TRINITY COLLEGE, the largest and most magnificent establishment in the university, occupies the site of several hostels, as well as of the two ancient
and

and considerable societies, *St. Michael's Hall*, founded by Hervey Aungier, in 1324, who was chancellor of the exchequer to Edward II. and *King's Hall*, founded by Edward III. in which the court of Richard II. resided when he held his parliament in Cambridge. The king made great additions to the revenues of these houses, and dedicated the whole, as one spacious foundation, to the Holy Trinity. Queen Mary considerably augmented her father's endowments; and there are now upwards of 400 members maintained.

This college is situate between St. John's and Caius colleges, and its buildings inclose two quadrangular courts, the principal of which is 334 feet by 225 west and east, and 237 by 256 north and south. The elegant tower-gateway is ornamented with a statue of Henry VIII. and had formerly an observatory on the summit, erected for the use of the immortal Newton, which was taken down in 1797. The Chapel is on the north side of the court; it is an elegant structure erected by the sister-queens Mary and Elizabeth. Its interior is 204 feet in length, 23 feet eight inches broad, and about 44 feet high. The anti-chapel is separated from the choir by an extensive gallery, which contains one of the largest organs in England. The altar is a fine piece of St. Michael binding Satan, by West. This is placed under a magnificent roof of Norway oak, supported by Corinthian pillars; the pediment is richly carved, with flaming urns on the summit, and decorated with wreaths and flowers beautifully carved. On each side of the choir are rows of elegant stalls for the fellows and batchelors, with seats below them for the students.

In the anti-chapel is an admirable piece of statuary, executed by Roubilliac. This represents the figure of the great Newton in white marble, standing on a pedestal, in a loose gown, with a prism in his hands, and his benignant countenance looking upward

upward with a look of profound and abstracted meditation. The drapery is graceful and well disposed, and the cast of the features is probably the most judicious the sculptor could have chosen. The inscription on the pedestal is, "Qui genus humanum ingenio superavit," taken from the third book of Lucretius, importing that in intellectual endowments he was superior to the whole human race.

The Master's Lodge contains some noble, and spacious apartments, where the sovereign resides whenever he visits Cambridge. This building contains in the different rooms numerous collections of paintings. Among which are the following. In the *Dining Room* above stairs : The great Earl of Essex, in black, with the george pendant from his neck, and a sword in his left hand ; painted by Mark Garrard.—Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Alban's, in his robes : ex dono Pet. Burrel, Arm. 1751.—Henricus VII. Rex. Angliæ, with a red rose in his right hand, small.—Galileo Galilei, ex dono Roberti Smith, Magist. Coll. Trin. 1759.—Queen Elizabeth, old and small.—Maria Angliæ Regina, small.—Isaacus Newtonus, æt. 79, 1710, dona dedit R. Benteleius, Coll. Magist. by Sir J. Thornhill.—Henry VIII.—A gigantic figure, 9 or 10 feet high, with his arms ; upon it is HE FECIT, and it was most probably copied from Holbein, by Lucas de Heere. In *Second Bed-Chamber*, Archbishop Whitgift, with a ruff, square cap, black beard, and in his hands a closed book ; small. *Vincit qui patitur*.—Earl of Essex, A. D. 1599, with george and white doublet ; small, bad copy.—Sir Robert Cotton, Bart. with arms, after Cornelius Jansens.—Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, with arms and motto, *Sero sed Serio*.—Archbishop Laud, with a square cap. In the *Study*, P. Scaliger ; P. Veronese ; donavit, R. Benteleius ; small, on cloth.—Sir Anthony Van Dyck, with a sun-flower, small.—Henry VIII. on board, whole length, small—Edward

Edward VI. its companion, small. *Lodge Hall*.—An old head, an. aet. 85, on board, small.—Margaretta Henry VII. Matei, Comitissa Richmondiae et Derbiae, Fundatrix Collegiorum Christi et Joannis Cant. ob. A. D. 1509. 3 Cal. Julii.—Edward III. very old.—Cardinal Wolsey, on board.—Maria Scotorum Regina, an. 1580. In the centre of the *Hall* is a beautiful statue of Edward VI. In the *Dining Room*.—An Old Head with arms.—Sir Isaac Newton, half-length by Vanderbank : this has been engraved by Vertue.—Cardinal Pole, small, on board. Lord Chief Justice Coke.—Queen Mary, after Sir A. More : well executed.—Edwardus VI. Rex. Angl. on board, small.—Ezekiel Spanhemius, æt. 80, 1710, half-length.—Elizabetha Regina, Mater Hen. VIII. Here is also a bust of Galilei, by Carcini, presented to the college by Dr. Robert Smith.

The Hall adjoins the lodge on the west-side of the court ; this is a noble building, with buttresses and pinnacles, and a bow window on each side of great depth. Its extreme length is upwards of 100 feet, its breadth 40 and its height about 50. This beautiful apartment is decorated with the whole-length portraits of eminent persons who had been students in this college.

The second or inner court built in 1609, by Dr. Thomas Neville, and from him called Neville's Court, is more elegant but less spacious than the former, being only in measurement 228 feet by 223, south and north, and 148 feet by 132 west and east. A magnificent Library has since that time been erected at the west end ; and the south and north sides, which contain the apartments of the students, have been almost wholly rebuilt. The hall forms the east side ; in the front of which is a terrace, with a handsome balustrade and flight of steps.

The Library is a magnificent structure, the building of which was originally projected by Dr. Isaac Barrow ; and the subscriptions, with which it was erected,

erected, amounting nearly to 20,000*l.* were collected chiefly through his exertions: the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren was the architect.—The outside of this structure is ornamented with pilasters, carved chapters, and architraves; with a stone balustrade surrounding the summit. Over the east front are four statues, intending to represent Divinity, Law, Physic, and Mathematics. They were executed by Mr. Gabriel Cibber. This front is also decorated with a bas-relief of Ptolemy receiving the New Greek Version of the Scriptures from the seventy interpreters.

The interior of the library is probably unequalled by any apartment appropriated to a similar purpose in Europe. A spacious stair-case, with black marble steps, and wain-cotted with cedar, leads from under a piazza to the entrance at the north end.—This noble repository is nearly 200 feet in length, 40 in breadth, and 38 in height. The south end is terminated by a window of painted glass, for the performance of which five hundred pounds were bequeathed by a recent master, Dr. Smith: who besides leaving a good collection of books to the library, was a considerable benefactor to the college. The execution of the painting is very indifferent.—The subject is the presentation of Sir Isaac Newton to his Majesty George the Third, who is seated under a canopy, with a laurel chaplet in his hand, and attended by the British Minerva, apparently advising him to reward merit in the person of the great philosopher. Below the throne is the Lord Chancellor Bacon, with a pen and a book, as if preparing to register the reward about to be bestowed on Sir Isaac. The original drawing cost 100 guineas, executed by Cipriani, and is, agreeably to the doctor's will, preserved in the library.

This apartment is floored with marble, and ornamented at each end with marble pedestals, supporting

ing the busts of Ray, Willoughby, Bacon, and Newton, by Roubiliac. In the physical class, at the upper end, is a curious antique statue of *Æsculapius*, found at Samae, near the river called *Speculum Dianæ*, about fourteen miles from Rome, and given to the society by Sir Charles Wintrigham, Bart. M. D. Many other curiosities are likewise preserved here; particularly a globe, an universal ring-dial, a quadrant and compass, which formerly belonged to Sir Isaac Newton; a quiver of arrows, employed by Richard III. against Henry VII. at the battle of Bosworth-field; a Chinese pagoda; a skeleton of a man in miniature, cut by a shepherd's boy; and the body of the largest lizard ever seen in England; a calculus taken from the intestines of the wife of a locksmith at St. Edmund's Bury, and which originally weighed upwards of thirty-three ounces and three penny weights, but to gratify the curiosity of Charles II. it was cut into two pieces; an Egyptian mummy in very fine preservation, the outside being curiously gilt and painted; an ibis; and the dried body of one of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Madeira Islands, in appearance like dried seal-skin: the countenance is shrivelled, and the features thrown into the most horrible distortion: the whole figure being much shrunk, is considerably diminished in height, and is of a dingy colour. These miserable remains of what once was human, with the mummy and the ibis, were presented to the college by the late Earl of Sandwich, together with many other curiosities brought by Captain Cook from the Islands of the South Seas.

Among the portraits in this library, whose merit entitles them to notice, are whole lengths, by Valentine Ritts, of Dr. Isaac Barrow, Dr. Nevile, Sir Henry Puckering, and Monk, duke of Albermarle, in his robes as knight of the garter; and Charles Montague, earl of Halifax, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Here is also an original half-length of Shakespeare, by Mark Garrard. Also four beautiful busts on marble pedestals, two at each end, of the celebrated Ray, Willoughby, Bacon, and Newton, by Roubiliac.

In a nich, at the south end, is a statue of the illustrious Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, sixty years chancellor of this University, by Rysbrack.

The books are separated into thirty classes, and disposed in cases of oak. On the top of each case is a well-executed bust of some distinguished literary character. The books are both valuable and numerous, the collection having been frequently augmented by the gifts of different benefactors. Some very curious and interesting manuscripts are also preserved here, particularly a thin folio, which contains a variety of pieces in the hand-writing of Milton. The learned professor Mason discovered these valuable relics among the papers of Sir Henry Puckering, a considerable benefactor to the library. They consist of the original copy of the Masque of Comus: two draughts of a letter to a friend who had importuned him to enter into orders; several plans of *Paradise Lost*, composed at the period when he intended to have made that subject the groundwork of a tragedy; sketches of several other tragedies from Scripture, and the English and Scotch histories; the poems of Lycidas, Arcades, and several smaller pieces: all of which appear to be written with his own hand; but the same volume contains some of his sonnets in the hand-writing of other persons.

On the landing place, near the entrance of the library, is an original painting by Valentine Ritts, of Sir Isaac Newton. At the bottom of the stairs is an interesting collection of various ancient stones with inscriptions. The greater part of these records of the customs of former ages was given by Sir John

John Cotton, whose present is commemorated by a tablet affixed to the wall, with the following inscription in Latin :

“ These Roman monuments, collected from different parts of the north of England, by the eminent antiquary Sir Robert Cotton, and deposited at his seat of Connington in Huntingdonshire, were removed hither in the year 1750, at the expence of Sir John Cotton of Stratton, Bart.”

The famous Sigean inscription, bequeathed to the society by Edward Wortley Montague, is preserved with these rarities, together with a bust of that eccentric character, executed at the expence of his daughter Mary, Countess of Bute, by Scheemaker. Here is likewise an ancient stone, brought from the Archipelago, with a Greek inscription, and presented to the college by Mr. Hawkins of Cornwall, M. A. and a Roman mile-stone, given by Richard Gough, Esq. accompanied by a Latin letter, the substance of which has been thus translated by the present master:

“ The Roman mile-stone, presented to Trinity College, May the 27th, 1799, was found on digging a drain near Water Newton, about five miles from Stilton. It bears the name of the emperor Marcus Annus Florianus, who succeeded his brother Tacitus in the year of our Lord, 276, and reigned only two or three months, being murdered by his own soldiers. From the short period of this emperor's reign, it is probable that this mile-stone is the only memorial of him in England. It is certainly a scarce and valuable relic of antiquity. The inscription is 1523 years old.”

On each side of Neville's court, beneath the Library, is a spacious piazza, from which three wrought iron gates open towards the river. Over the latter is an elegant cycloidal stone bridge, of

three arches, designed and executed by the late Mr. James Essex, F. S. A. The view from the bridge forms a most delightful rural landscape. From the bridge we are led to the walks, which are about one third of a mile in circumference, and are skirted with chesnut and lime trees. The vista of the middle walk is particularly pleasing, the limes having grown to a great height, and at the intersection of their branches assumed the shape of the Gothic arch.

This seminary consists of a master, sixty fellows, three conducts, and sixty scholars.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE was founded by Sir Walter Mildmay, of Chelmsford in Essex, chancellor of the exchequer and privy councillor to Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1584, upon the site of the Dominican convent of Preaching Friars, having first obtained a charter of incorporation from his royal mistress for that purpose. He endowed it for a master, three fellows, and four scholars; but since that period the revenues have been considerably increased by various donations.

The principal court is surrounded by the cloisters and gallery, the hall, combination room, master's lodge, and a modern uniform structure fronting the street, adorned with a balustrade and parapet.

The hall is fitted up with great taste; at the upper end is a fine painting of Sir Wolston Dixie, a benefactor, and over the screens a gallery for music.

The chapel, including the anti-chapel, is 84 feet long, 30 broad, and 27 high; it is very elegant, with a marble flooring, and ceiling ornamented with stucco work. Archbishop Sancroft designed and commenced this structure in 1668, which was completed in 1677, during the mastership of Dr. Holbeach, the expences being defrayed by subscription.

The

The library is small, but the books (principally on divinity) are well selected, and many of them are both scarce and valuable. *Tully's Offices*, a very curious copy, printed by Faust in 1465, is here in fine preservation. It appears to have belonged to Prince Arthur, brother of Henry VIII. having his arms pourtrayed on the title-page.

The pleasant and extensive gardens of this college, are provided with a handsome bowling green, fish-pond, and a cold bath. Over the bath is a sashed bricked building, containing a commodious dressing room. In the fellows garden is a fine cedar-tree of remarkable size and beauty.

The gallery and lodge are adorned with many portraits: the following are the most curious.—Sir Walter Mildmay the founder: these words are on the picture. “By Vansomer, ætat. suæ 66, Anno. Dom. 1558. *Virtute non vi.*” Sir Anthony Mildmay knight.—Thomas Holbeach, D. D.—Archbishop Sancroft.—Mr. Francis Ash.—Rodolph Symonds.—John Fane, Earl of Westmoreland, and Baron Burghersh, by Romney.—Dr. Richard Farmer, by Romney.—Dr. Parr, a copy, well executed.—Charles Jackson, Bishop of Kildare, by Gainsborough.—Mr. Hubbard.—Sir William Temple.

This society is endowed for a master, fifteen fellows, and fifty scholars; besides many exhibitions and establishments for sizars.

SIDNEY-SUSSEX COLLEGE was erected on the scite of a monastery of Franciscans or Grey Friars, established originally in the town in the reign of Henry III. but removed by Edward I. to this spot. The public exercises were kept here previous to the establishment of the schools. On the suppression of religious-houses it was granted by Henry VIII. to the master and fellows of Trinity College, of whom it was purchased by the executors of Frances Sydney, Countess of Sussex, and widow

to Thomas Radcliffe, third Earl of Sussex. This lady bequeathed by will 5000*l.* and some other property, to found a college for a master, ten fellows, and twenty scholars; but the bequest not being sufficient to defray the expences of the building, and to support so large an establishment, the fellows were reduced by her executors to seven; they have since been increased above the number originally intended by additional endowments.

The chapel (originally the Friars' dormitory) and the library were rebuilt about twenty years since; and various alterations were made under the direction of Dr. Elliston, the present master. The chapel, including the anti-chapel, is 57 feet long, and 24 broad, it is remarkably neat and elegant.

The painting at the altar is sometimes called the Nativity, but the subject is really a repose during the flight into Egypt. It was painted by Pittoni, a Venetian. The composition and colouring are both excellent.

The hall is a fine room, 60 feet long, 27 broad, and of a proportionable height; with a music gallery, supported by pillars, forming a vestibule at the entrance, and at the upper end a handsome bow window. The ceiling and walls are ornamented with fret-work.

The lodge consists of several convenient apartments neatly fitted up, among other portraits, it contains an original, in crayons, of Oliver Cromwell, by Cooper, much admired.—Mr. William Wollaston, author of "The Religion of Nature delineated." Here is likewise a full length of Lady Sydney, the foundress; and a head of Dr. Hay.

The library, which is conveniently contrived as a study to the master's rooms, contains many objects besides books, which are thought worthy of preservation. Among these is a part of an incrustation of a child's skull, found in the Isle of Crete,
about

about ten feet beneath the soil, and brought in the year 1627 to England. The teeth are sound and white, and remain unchanged ; but the other parts resemble a hard stone. The skull was whole when it was first deposited in the college ; but it was afterwards broken, and some parts of it lost. Here is also a bust of Oliver Cromwell, executed by the celebrated Bernini, from a plaister impression taken of the face after dissolution, and sent to Italy. The bust was presented to the college, by the Rev. Thomas Martyn, professor of botany.

A singular natural curiosity is preserved in a cabinet in the lodge. This is an animal calculus, between eight and nine inches in diameter, originally of a globular form, and in substance and appearance similar to chalk. It was taken out of the body of a mare that was supposed to be with foal, and for a considerable time appeared to be in extreme pain, but was discovered one morning strangled between two trees, as if the greatness of her agony had caused her to commit suicide. It weighed fourteen pounds when first taken from the animal's stomach, and was extremely hard ; but having been kept some time in a damp cellar, became somewhat softer. On the death of the person (a miller) who owned the mare, the calculus was given by his daughter to professor Martyn. This gentleman sawed it into two parts, and in the centre found a very small piece of mill-stone, round which the remaining part of the substance had con-creted. The inside is of different degrees of texture ; the density varying in circles, being alternately hard and solid, soft and porous. This difference, according to an ingenious conjecture of Dr. Elliston's, was occasioned by the variation of the food that was given to the mare at the different seasons of the year. The piece of mill-stone, scarcely half an inch in diameter, is still in the possession of professor Martyn.

The

The gardens and pleasure grounds of this college are laid out with great taste.

Another college is intended shortly to be erected by the name of DOWNING COLLEGE, in pursuance of the will of Sir George Downing, Bart. In the year 1717 this gentleman devised several valuable estates in the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, and Suffolk, to his nearest relations, Sir Jacob Downing and his three sons ; with remainder to their issue in succession ; and in case they all died without issue, he devised the estates to trustees, who with the approbation of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the masters of St. John's and Clare Hall, were to found a college within the precincts of this University, to be called Downing College.—The testator died in the year 1749, and his property descended to Sir Jacob, who, on the death of his sons without issue in his life time, became the sole inheritor, and at his decease in 1764, bequeathed his possessions to his lady ; but the estates devised by Sir George Downing were claimed by the University for the use of the proposed college.

The validity of the original will immediately became a subject of legal enquiry ; but, after many years litigation, was at length established ; and the charter for the incorporation of the new college having been fully examined by the privy council, and approved by his Majesty, the great seal was affixed to it by the Lord Chancellor Loughborough, on the 22nd of September 1800. This college is to consist of a master, a professor of the laws of England, a professor of medicine, and sixteen fellows : scholars and pupils to be admitted and educated as in other colleges. The fellows are to vacate the fellowship at the expiration of *twelve* years, unless under particular circumstances they obtain a licence to hold them for a longer term.—The master, the professors, and three of the fellows, are named in the charter ; the remaining fellows
are

are to be appointed under the King's sign manual when the college is built.

The SENATE HOUSE, a magnificent building of the Corinthian order, is situated in the middle of the town, and forms the north side of an intended quadrangle, as the Schools and Public Library do the west. This elegant structure was designed by Sir James Burrough, and erected by Mr. Gibbs, at the expence of the University, aided by an extensive public subscription: it is constructed of Portland stone, adorned with pilasters, between a double row of sash windows, and a stone balustrade, surrounding the top. The gallery at the east end is supported by fluted columns, and the ceiling ornamented with stucco work. This is allowed to be the most superb room in England, being 101 feet long, 42 feet broad, and 32 feet high; and the gallery is supposed to be capable of containing 1100 persons.— There is a fine statue of King George I. by Rysbrack, in the middle of the north side; on the south side, and opposite to it, is another statue of King George the Second, by Wilton. At the east end on each side of the entrance are two more: that on the left hand represents the Duke of Somerset, in the Vanduyck taste by Rysbrack.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Schools of this University were originally held in private houses, hired for the purpose every ten years: this mode of engaging apartments being found inconvenient, the Public Schools were commenced in the year 1443, on or near the spot where they now stand, at the expence of the University, assisted by liberal benefactions. These buildings surround a small court. On the west side are the Philosophy Schools, where disputations are held in term time. On the north or right hand of the court is the Divinity School; and on the left or south end of the court, is that for law and physic, where the candidates for batchelors or doctors degrees, perform the exercises required by

by the statute in their several faculties. At the north end of the Philosophy School is the room where Dr. Woodward's fossils, ores, minerals, and shells, with other rarities, are deposited. At the south-east corner of this building is an elegant geometrical staircase, leading to the University Library, which occupies the quadrangle of apartments over the schools. The original building was erected about the year 1480. The east front, containing what is denominated the New Library, was rebuilt by subscription in 1775.

From this library all members of the senate, and all batchelors of law and physic in the University, are entitled to have books at any time, not exceeding ten volumes, the greatest number any person may have in his possession at once. Under graduates may also be accommodated by obtaining a note from a privileged person. The famous statue of Ceres, brought from the temple at Eleusis, by Messrs. Clarke and Cripps, of Jesus College, and presented by those gentlemen to the University, graces the vestibule of the library. The pedestal was designed by Flaxman, from the original in the portico of the Temple of Minerva Polias at Athens; and executed by Mr. Tomson, of Cambridge.—Also the column placed on the tomb of Euclid of Megara, the disciple of Socrates, with an inscription, in bas relief, brought from Athens by the same gentlemen.

The library contains upwards of 90,000 volumes. The first room is the old library, consisting of eighteen classes, in which is a copy of Magna Charta on vellum, from the Cottonian Library, and a painting of the cycle of proctors, taxors, &c. from each respective college. Here the sub-librarian attends from 10 till 2, to deliver books to the members of the senate, and to shew the library to strangers.

At

At the end of this room is a handsome square apartment, surmounted by a richly ornamented dome, containing many valuable manuscripts, besides a cabinet of oriental books and curiosities, with a Chinese pagoda, &c. Among the eastern manuscripts is a fair copy of the Koran, remarkable for the beauty of the writing, on paper made from cotton; also a most curious Persian manuscript, finely illuminated, written in 1388, being a treatise on Astronomy and Natural History, entitled the *Wonders of the Creation*, which cost in Persia 100l. The author's name was Zachary Ben Mahammed Elcasuini, who died in 1076. The leaves are embellished with drawings of beasts, birds, reptiles, and other figures, to illustrate the descriptions. They are in general finely executed, and as fresh as if they had but lately been finished. The binding is remarkably superb. This volume was purchased in the city of Casbin, and given to the University in 1770, by the son of Dr. George Lewis, late archbishop of Meath, who presented it to the library with the above mentioned cabinet of oriental manuscripts. Besides the above mentioned articles, there are six small port folios of Chinese manuscripts, a book, written on reed with a stylus, and various other curiosities.

In the adjoining wing is to be seen a mummy from Egypt, also some excellent engravings of shells, exquisitely coloured from the nature by Mr. Regenfuss, of Copenhagen, which are placed under plate glass in order to preserve them.

In this part of the library are the first editions of the Greek and Latin classics and Historians, and the greatest part of the works of William Caxton, the first printer in England; likewise a valuable manuscript of the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles on vellum, in Greek and Latin, given to the University by Theodore Beza, and generally believed to be as old as any manuscript extant.

Some

Some collections of curious drawings and prints are also preserved here; among the latter is a large folio of Rembrandt's Etchings, valued at 500*l*.

That part of the library given by George the First (being the entire collection of the late Dr. John Moore, Bishop of Ely, consisting of 30,000 volumes, and purchased for 6000 guineas), occupies the rooms on the west and north sides of the court, over the Philosophy and Divinity Schools, containing twenty-six large and beautiful classes.

The east room is elegantly furnished with new classes, consisting of a very large and valuable collection, having been augmented by many scarce and curious editions of the best authors, given by various benefactors.

Near the entrance into the east room is framed a beautiful fac simile, in plaister of Paris, of the remarkable triple inscription found at Rosetta; which was delivered by the French to Mr. Clarke of Jesus College, at Alexandria, previous to the evacuation of that city by order of Lord Hutchinson.

THE BOTANIC GARDEN is a commodious piece of ground, towards the east end of the town, near Bene't College, containing between three and four acres, well watered. This piece of ground, with a large and ancient edifice that formerly belonged to the Augustine Friars, was purchased by Dr. Richard Walker, vice master of Trinity College, for 1600*l*. a handsome green-house was soon afterwards erected by subscription, and richly furnished with a great variety of curious exotics. The whole garden is accurately arranged according to the system of Linnæus, and a catalogue of all the plants has been published.

The old house having been sold very advantageously, a new building has been lately erected for the use of the lectures in chemistry and botany, and

and furnished with the necessary requisities for the instruction of the students in those sciences.

ADDENBROOK'S HOSPITAL stands at the south end of the town. It is a plain modern, and commodious building of brick. John Addenbrooke, doctor of physic, formerly fellow of Catharine Hall, left by his will 4000*l.* and appointed trustees, who purchased a piece of ground, built the house, and partly furnished it : but the money which remained being insufficient for the support of it, an act of parliament was obtained to make it a general hospital. It was opened at Michaelmas 1766, and has been since greatly improved, and amply supported, by generous donations and annual contributions, the produce of oratorios, &c.

The town is divided into four wards ; namely, 1. Bridge-ward, which extends from Jesus Lane to Castle End ; 2. High-ward, which extends from the entrance of the town from Trumpington to St. John's Collège Lane ; 3. Preachers-ward, which extends from the southern part of St. Andrew's Street to Jesus-Lane ; 4. Market-ward, which contains the market-place, and the streets, rows, and lanes thereto adjoining.

There are fourteen parishes, each of which, with one exception, is provided with a church ; but those only of Great St. Mary, and St. Sepulchre, present objects of sufficient importance for observation.

St. Mary's Church is situated in the middle of the town ; it consists of a nave, chancel, and small side aisles ; the whole length being about 120 feet, the breadth 68. This church was built by contribution, and is said to have been 100 years and upwards finishing ; for it was began in 1478 ; built without the tower 1519 ; which was at length completed in 1608. The tower is strong and handsome, with lofty pinnacles.

ST. SEPULCHRE'S or the Round Church, is entitled

titled to the notice of the antiquary, from its singular form. Its proper appellation is "the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in the Jewry," and was undoubtedly built by the Knights Templars, or some persons engaged in the croisades, who took the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem for their model.

Some alteration appears to have been made in the reign of Edward II. for the reception of bells, when the windows and chancel were also added, and the ornaments about the door defaced, and partly hidden by a wooden portal. The more ancient part is completely circular, with a perystile in the interior of eight round pillars, of considerable magnitude, and far greater solidity than could be necessary to support the conical roof with which it appears to have been originally covered. The arch over the west door is embellished with round and zig-zag mouldings. The interior of the church is heavy and inconvenient, and does not contain a single monument worthy of particular notice.

The *Market Place* consists of two separate oblong squares, united together, in which stands the Shire Hall, a modern handsome structure, divided into two courts, and accommodated for holding the assizes and quarter-sessions. The length of this building is rather more than eighty feet. The upper part is supported on arches, faced with stone, beneath which is the Butcher's market.

Behind this fabric is the *Town Hall*, rebuilt for the use of the corporation in the year 1782. The principal, or court, room is 70 feet in length, 28 broad, and 23 high.

The *Conduit*, erected in the year 1614, at the charge of Thomas Hobson, the carrier, is opposite the Shire Hall, inclosed by an iron palisade. The water is brought by a small channel, from a brook
about

about three miles from the town, and is conveyed beneath the principal street, by an aqueduct to the conduit, which is built of stone, and ornamented with rude carvings.

On the north side is the following inscription :

“ Thomas Hobson, late carrier between London and this town, in his life-time was at the sole charge of erecting this structure, A. D. 1614. He departed this life January 1, 1630, and gave by will the rent of seven lays of pasture ground towards the maintenance of this conduit for ever. Moreover at his death he gave 10l. towards beautifying the same.”

Hobson rendered himself particularly famous, by furnishing the students with horses : and making it an unalterable rule, that every horse should have an equal share of rest and fatigue, he would never let one out of his turn : from whence the proverbial saying, “ Hobson’s choice : this or none.”

The markets, which are under the sole jurisdiction of the University, are supplied in the most abundant manner, with every article of provision.—The chief market day is Saturday ; but there is a market every day in the week, except Sunday and Monday, for fowls, eggs, and butter. The last article is always made up into rolls, of such a thickness that a pound of butter shall be a yard in length. This curious practice is peculiar to Cambridge ; it renders the butter much more easily divided into certain portions called *sizes* for the use of the collegians.

Cambridge has several charitable institutions.—The Free Grammar School in the School Lane, near Ben’et Church, was founded by Dr. Perse, of Caius College, for the education of 100 boys, who are to be natives of Cambridge, Barnwell, Trumpington, and Chesterton ; the same gentleman also built and endowed almshouses for six poor single persons, not less than 40 years of age, who receive

an annual stipend of 8l. each. Besides these there are several other charity schools (first established by the celebrated William Whiston), and almshouses, which are respectively supported either by legacies and endowments, benefactions from colleges, or voluntary subscriptions.

According to the returns made under the population act in 1801, it appears that the town then contained 9273 inhabitants; of which 5111 were females.

Very little trade is carried on at Cambridge, but what is either immediately or remotely connected with the University.

The choice of sending representatives to parliament is vested in the mayor, bailiffs, and freemen, not receiving alms: the voters are about 200.

On a common, called Midsummer Green, between Jesus College and Barnwell, a village about half a mile north-east from Cambridge, an annual fair is held, commencing at Midsummer Day, and continuing for a fortnight. This fair is said to have originated with the assemblages of children, attended by a considerable concourse of people, which attracted the notice of some pedlars, who began to frequent this spot, for the disposal of their merchandize as early as the reign of Henry I. The articles now bought for sale are chiefly earthen ware, whence the festival has obtained the name of Pot Fair. It appears to have assumed its legal form in the reign of Henry III. by whom it is said to have been chartered and granted to the priory of Barnwell.

At a short distance eastward from Barnwell, is the spot where the celebrated STURBRIDGE FAIR, is annually held, a charter for which has been repeatedly confirmed by different sovereigns.—The field appointed for this fair is about half a mile square, having the river Cam for its boundary on the north side, and the Sture on the east. The ground is marked out on the fourth of September,
by

by the mayor and aldermen, and the dealers are then allowed to erect their booths, which are built in regular order like streets. The fair is proclaimed with great solemnity on the 18th September, by the vice-chancellor, doctors and proctors of the University, and by the mayor and aldermen of the town.—The stated time of its continuance is fourteen days.—Its principal commodities are wool, hops, leather, cheese, and iron, and one day, Sept. 25, is appropriated to the sale of horses.

During the fair, and the week immediately ensuing, the Norwich Company of Comedians are permitted by the University to perform in a spacious wooden building, lately erected and fitted up as a theatre. A court for the prompt administration of justice is always held during the fair, in which the mayor or his deputy always presides as judge, to determine controversies and preserve decorum. He is attended by eight servants called *Red Coats*, who are employed as constables.

BARNWELL was formerly a place of some note on account of its priory, of which there are at present considerable remains of its ruined walls; and several of the conventual buildings, still entire, are used as barns. The Abbey of Barnwell, was founded by Pagnus Peverell, in the reign of Henry I. On the Dissolution the annual revenues of this house were valued at 35*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* and the site was granted in the 6th of Edward VI. to Edward Lord Clinton.

We shall make an excursion from this part of our journey in order to visit the town and neighbourhood of Newmarket.

About a mile and a half on the left of our road, eight miles of Cambridge, is the village of SWAFFHAM BOLEBEC, where there was anciently a small Benedictine nunnery, founded by one of the family of Bolebec, as early as in the reign of King John, some small remains of which still exist. This vil-

lage stands in three parishes, the other two are called *Priors* or *Little Swaffham* and *St. Cirio* or *Cyryuke*. Their churches stand in one church-yard on a high hill, and are from their elevated situation very beautiful ornaments to the adjacent country. The tower of *Swaffham Priors*, is square at bottom, with an octagon story above, and double that number of sides above, terminating in a spire. The tower of *St. Cyric* is also square below, and octagonal above, but terminates abruptly a little above the roof.

About two miles and a half on the left of our road, three miles east from *Newmarket*, is *Burwell*, a large and populous village, which has become memorable from the dreadful event which happened there in the last century, thus recorded in the parish register. “ 1727, September 8. N. B. About nine o'clock in the evening a dismal fire broke out in a barn, in which a great number of persons were met together to see a puppet-show: in the barn there were a great many loads of new light straw: the barn was thatched with straw, which was very dry, and the inner roof of the barn was covered with old dry cobwebs, so that the fire like lightning, flew round the barn in an instant: and there was but one small door belonging to the barn which was nailed up, and could not easily be broken open; and when it was opened the passage was so narrow, and every body so impatient to escape, that the door was presently blocked up, and most of those who did escape, which were but very few, were forced to crawl over the heads and bodies of those that lay on a heap at the door; and the rest, in number 76, perished instantly: and two more died of their wounds within two days. The fire was occasioned by the negligence of a servant, who set a candle and lanthorn in or near the heap of straw which was in the barn. The servant's name was *Richard Whitaker*, of the parish of *Hadstock* in *Essex*, near *Linton*

ton in Cambridgeshire, who was tried for the fact at the assizes held at Cambridge, March 27, 1728, but was acquitted."

The principal beauty of Burwell is its elegant church, which is built in the Gothic style of architecture, and for its perfect symmetry, is scarcely exceeded by any village church in the kingdom.—Some remains of an ancient castle, are yet standing, surrounded with a very large fosse.

Near Burwell are the remains of several priories, which were dissolved at the Reformation; particularly those of Spinney Abbey, situate among the fens near Soham, afterwards the seat of Henry Cromwell, fourth son of the Protector, who appointed him lord lieutenant of Ireland. He died the 23d of March 1673-4, of the stone, and was buried within the communion rails of Wicken Church, where are deposited the remains of other members of the Cromwell family.

SOHAM, or Monk's Soham, is a large irregular town, situated on the borders of the fens, and had formerly a dangerous mere or lake, of nearly 1400 acres. This, however, has been some years past drained and cultivated.

In the year 630 St. Felix, the first bishop of East Anglia, founded a monastery, and placed the episcopal see here. In 870 the monastery was destroyed, and the monks slaughtered, by the Danes. The great church, built by Luttingus, a Saxon nobleman, was burnt at the same time; some vestiges of its ruins are still remaining. The present church is a spacious edifice, in the form of a cross, with a tower at the west end. In the church-yard is the following epitaph, on the head stone of a grave.

"Anno Domo. 1641,
Ætatis suæ 125.
Here lies Doctor Ward
You knew well before :

He

He was kind to his neighbour,
Good to the poor."

Between Spinney and Newmarket is *Fordham*, anciently the seat of a small priory, founded in the reign of Henry III. there are at present no remains of the conventual buildings.

Near the thirteen mile-stone from Cambridge, on the right of our road, is one of those remarkable ditches by which the eastern part of the county is intersected, and which appear to have been formed as boundaries against invasion.

In Dr. Mason's manuscripts, quoted by Mr. Gough, it is remarked,

"That the Devil's Ditch and like works were made by those who inhabited between them and the sea, is manifest by its being on the side from the sea, as it is in all those of Wilts, as noted by Dr. Stukely, who assigned the same origin, that they were made some centuries before Cæsar by the first inhabitants that settled eastward, to secure themselves from the attack of the inland Aborigines. The situation of this is so well chosen that being only seven miles long it could secure Norfolk and Suffolk from midland invasions, the fen securing all between that and Lyme; and if there was a continuation of wood from Ditton to the Thames, as we have some accounts of its having been in later ages, it would cover Essex also. Its greatness proves it the work only of a whole province, especially as there was for greater security a second parallel to it called Fleamdiike, at seven miles distant, not so big, but longer, beginning at Fen Ditton and ending at Balsam, about 12 miles. One argument of its great antiquity is that many ways have been cut through it, and the ditch filled up, yet such is the nature of the soil, being chalk almost to the surface, that it drinks in all the rain that falls, and no water is ever seen in it, nor upon any part of the heath; yet near Strechworth, where
the

the chalk is deeper below the surface, violent rains will occasion some water to run and remain in hollows. Not far from thence was a gap cut in a low place, to which the water floating the surface tended, which has by length of time brought so much soil with it as to fill up the ditch for about a furlong each way, so that it is now ploughed.

“Another ditch, (continues Dr. Mason) about one mile south of Bourn-bridge, between Abingdon and Pampesford, points to Cambridge, on declining ground. Towards the middle it has been filled up for the Ikenield way to pass over it, and therefore is older than the road. It is very large and deep, but what is remarkable is that it has no bank on either side. What became of the soil taken out, being chiefly chalk and rubble, and not fit for manure is doubtful. This ditch is also conveniently situated for preventing the march of an army, the upper end closed with woods, the lower with flat soft land.”

“*Brant* ditch, another such ditch from Haydon, pointing near to Barrington, on the decline of the hill, is large, but on the lower land changes into a small bank between two ditches, and two lesser banks, continuing over part of Foulmire field, till it ends in a piece of boggy ground: this part is just like that a mile north-east of Newmarket.

“A bank of chalk, visible in the fens, with deep moors on each side, continued for above a mile, setting off from north-east of Swaffham and pointing to Denny.

“Another is said to be continued above half a mile parallel to the river on Wicken uplands.

“Lesser banks are, one in the field between Whittlesford and Foxton: another between Triplow and Foxton running up to Foulmire hedge.

NEWMARKET.

This town has long been noted for the extensive heath in its neighbourhood, which has been formed
into

into one of the finest race-courses in the kingdom. The town principally consists of one long street, the greatest part of which is situated in the county of Suffolk. Most of the houses are modern and well built. There are two churches which do not contain any thing remarkable. The town was destroyed by fire in 1683, and again at the beginning of the last century. There are two charity schools, one for twenty boys, another for twenty girls, supported by an endowment of fifty pounds per annum.

A market is held on Tuesdays and Thursdays; the principal business of the town arises from the races, which are held in April and October, and from its thoroughfare situation.

According to the returns under the population act in 1801, Newmarket then contained in the Suffolk division, 1307 inhabitants, and in the Cambridgeshire, only 485.

Several Roman coins of Trajan, one of Faustina, and one of Maximianus Hercules, were found on the heath about fifty years ago.

There are many gentleman's seats, or decayed mansions, situated in the neighbourhood of Newmarket, among these are to be noticed the following :

CHIPPENHAM, four miles from Newmarket, the highly improved estate of John Tharp, Esq. The pleasure grounds and gardens of this seat range along the sides of a fine canal, three quarters of a mile in length. The mansion-house contains some original paintings by the old masters, and the hall is said to have been fitted up by Admiral Russel, to entertain King William, at an expence of 2000*l*.

About three miles east from Newmarket, there lately stood a venerable mansion, belonging to the Guildford family, called CATLEDGE HALL, the remains of which were, in the year 1801, sold in lots to

to different artificers. It was at this place, that Queen Elizabeth was concealed during the tyranny of her bigoted sister.

Returning to the line of our original route, we pass, about two miles on the left of the road, four miles east from Cambridge, GOGMAGOG HILLS, the highest eminences in this county. On the summit of these hills is a triple entrenchment, with two ditches rudely circular, supposed by some writers to have been a British, by others a Roman Camp. Gervase of Tilbury, in a passage quoted by Camden, describes it by the name of *Vandlebury*. Dr. Gale, from the Roman coins found here in digging a collar in the year 1685, and the contiguity of the Roman way, which runs from the brow of the hill towards Cambridge, supposed it to be Roman.

"*Vandlebury*," observes Mr. Gough, "is the fourth of the chain of forts which begins at the large camp on the hill, where the hunting tower stood, opposite to Audley Ina; Littlebury Church stands in another; the walled town at Chesterford is a third. To Vandlebury succeeded Grantaceaster; then Arbury; and last, Belsar's Hills, all within sight of one another, reaching from the woodland of Essex to the fens, and crossed by several parallel ditches quite to Devil's Ditch."

Within the entrenchment, which incloses about thirteen acres and a half, are the house and grounds of Francis Lord Osbourne, nephew to the late Earl of Godolphin. The house is an irregular building, originally intended as a hunting box, and establishment for rearing and breeding horses.

About a mile from Cambridge, on our road, is the small village of TRUMPINGTON, many years the residence of the late William Ansley, Esq. author of the New Bath Guide. At *Dam-hill*, in this parish, near the river, urns (with human bones) and other Roman antiquities have been found. Lord Oxford had several vases and pateræ that were discovered

covered here: and Mr. Gough mentions a drawing in his own possession of a patera, "having in the centre a griffin tearing a stag, surrounded by a border of dogs, boars, hares, &c. and an outer one of flowers."

CHERRY HINTON, a small village to the east of Trumpington, is pleasantly situated in a valley at the foot of Gogmagog Hills. It derives its name from the abundance of cherry trees, which formerly grew here. It is the chief place in the county for the cultivation of saffron.

In the parish Church of *Little Shelford*, four miles south from Cambridge, there is an altar tomb of a knight, under an arch in the north wall of the chancel, with this inscription of Edward the Second's time.

Ici gist sire Johan Friville
 Ke fust Seignour de cest ville
 Vovs ke par ici passet
 Pvr charite per l'alme priet.

About four miles east from Little Shelford, is LINTON, a pleasantly-situated market town, in the most agreeable part of the county. The church is a handsome structure, with two aisles, a nave, a chancel, and large tower. In the south aisle is a handsome mural monument of marble, erected with a bequest of 1000*l.* left for the purpose by Peter Standley, Esq. in memory of Elizabeth his sister, and benefactress. On the pedestal is an elegant urn, with the figure of Hope on one side sustained by her anchor, and looking upwards. On the other side, a fine female figure, with a wreath and olive branch, and a dog couching at her feet. Over the urn, on a black marble ground, is a medallion of Mr. Standley. There was formerly a small priory at Linton, under the abbey of St. Jacutas de Insula in Bretagne. Its possessions were granted, on the dissolution of alien priories to the master and fellows

lows of Pembroke College. There was another small priory of Crouched Friars at Bareham in this parish.

On *White Hill*, about half a mile from Haslingfield, a small village, five miles from Cambridge, on the right of our road, "was a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, much resorted to by devout persons, among other offerings hung up, was a large pair of iron fetters, offered by one of the Lord Scales, in commemoration of his deliverance from some imprisonment. Out of a barrow between this village and Comberton, was taken a freestone coffin, covered with stone inlaid of divers colours, as Mr. Laver was told, who imagined it to belong to some noble personage."—*Gough*.

ROYSTON

Is a considerable town, partly in Cambridgeshire and partly in Hertfordshire. It has a large corn-market on Wednesdays; the town is surrounded by an extensive tract of downs, and consists of four streets. The church is spacious, but contains "no arms or monuments." At the west end of the eastern street, near the centre of the town, is the base of the cross of "Lady Rohesia or Roisa, daughter of Aubrey de Vere, Chief Justice of England, and Chamberleyn to Henry the First." Eustachius de Marc, Lord of Newcelle, having purchased a piece of land adjoining this cross, built a monastery for canons regular of St. Augustine, dedicated it to Thomas-a-Becket, at that time called St. Thomas the Martyr, and endowed it with considerable revenues. This monastery drew traders, and inn-keepers, to erect dwelling-houses near it to entertain for the daily resort of strangers; so that by degrees it became a town, and changed its name from *Royse's-Cross* to *Royse's-town*, which by contraction was soon pronounced Royston.

"The towne is crossed by two of those famous
N Roman

Roman or rather British wayes : Exming Street which passeth from south to north, and Ikenild Street, so called because it began in the Icenis country, and stretcheth from east to west."—*Layer.*

In 1742 a curious cavity or recess, dug out of the solid chalk, was discovered by some workmen employed near the Market House; it led to several apartments, containing many curious images and reliques of antiquity. It appears to have been made for the Lady Rohesia above mentioned, as a chapel or oratory.

We shall give a more ample account of this town in our description of Hertfordshire.

Journey from Thorney to Royston ; through Wittlesea and Carlton.

THORNEY is a small market town, on the north-west side of the county, bordering upon Northamptonshire. It was anciently called *Ankeridge*, from the anchorites who dwelt in the cells of an abbey founded here by Sexulphus the first abbot of Peterborough, in the time of St. Etheldreda. In the year 1085, the ancient church was taken down and a new one began, which was not completed until 1128. This structure was very magnificent; and, according to Browne Willis, was at least five times as large as at present, and had no doubt a great cross aisle with a tower in the middle, and a choir beyond it." Upon the dissolution of the abbey in the reign of Henry VIII. great part of the church was destroyed. The aisles were taken away in the year 1636, and the nave, which is sixty-six feet in length, and twenty-eight in breadth, was fitted up for divine service.

Several urns and coins of the Emperor Trajan, have been dug up near the abbey.

WHITTLESEY is a large village, three miles from Thorney. It has two churches, one of which has
been

been engraved by P. S. Lambourne. The meer in this parish is six miles long, and three broad, and is frequently agitated in the most violent manner by the wind. It is abundantly stocked with fish and water fowl.

CAXTON is a small market town on the old north road to York, and one of the oldest post towns in the kingdom. A Roman way passes from Holm to Papworth through this town. Caxton was the native place of Matthew Paris the historian, who was monk of St. Albans, and flourished in the 13th century.

At BOURNE or Burne, about one mile and a half south-east from Caxton, there was anciently a castle supposed to have been erected by Picot. It was burnt down by Ribald de Lisle, during the Barons wars, in the reign of Henry III.

About three miles from Caxton, on the left of our road, is WIMPOLE, the seat of Philip Yorke, Earl of Hardwicke ; it is the most splendid private residence in the county.

The mansion-house is a spacious brick structure, with extensive wings, which have been added since the erection of the central part of the buildings ; the east wing is connected with the offices, and the west with a large green-house. The entrance to the hall is by a double flight of steps. The interior of the fabric is elegantly neat ; the present earl has lately improved it, and several of the apartments have been thrown into one, which is fitted up in a splendid stile as a ball and state room. The various rooms contain a magnificent assemblage of paintings ; several of them by the first masters ; and, in general the whole collection is said to be well executed. The following are among the most valuable.

In the *Gallery* :

Ben Johnson, a long picture.

The countenance of the poet is thoughtful. He is delineated seated at a table, with a pen in his hand,

and apparently in the act of study. The whole expression is dignified and noble.

Frank Hals, by himself.

This is a very curious head. The painter has pourtrayed himself with rough hair and huge whiskers. An air of eccentricity pervades the whole resemblance.

A Venetian nobleman : Titian. Extremely fine.
Ignatius Loyala ; Titian.

The features of this extraordinary man, who was the founder of the society of the Jesuits, are expressive of intense thought, and seemingly on more devout and holy objects than his disciples judged it expedient to attend to. He was born in the year 1491, in the Spanish province of Guispuscoa, and bred to the military profession ; but having his leg broken at the siege of Lampeluna, he made a vow, that, on recovery, he would go on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and ever afterwards devote himself to the services of religion. On the completion of his cure he performed his journey with the most scrupulous exactness ; and having studied the Latin language for a short time at Barcelona, he commenced preacher. His fervency of manner, contempt of worldly riches, and peculiar tenets, soon attracted the attention of the Inquisition, by whom he was imprisoned, and afterwards released, under an engagement to forbear preaching for four years. This suited not the fervency of his zeal : he retired to Salamanca, and again commenced the dissemination of his new opinions, but with as little success as before, being once more imprisoned, and only liberated on terms similar to the former. His indigence now reduced him to many difficulties, but continuing stedfast in the prosecution of his designs, he at length was countenanced by the see of Rome ; and his order legally established by the title of the Society of Jesus. Ignatius died in the year 1556 ; but his institution spread rapidly through every part
of

of the world, and the brethren of the order, from that period to the beginning of the last century, possessed greater power, and more extensive connections, than any other society that ever was formed. This order, famous for its crimes, as well as influence, was finally suppressed by Clement XIV. the celebrated Ganganelli, in the year 1773.

Spinola, the famous Spanish general: Rubens.

Head of a Monk: supposed to be Martin Luther.

A half-length of a lady, looking over the railing of a balcony.

The library is a noble room, and contains a select collection of extremely valuable books. The best editions of both English and foreign authors, in every branch of literature, are here, besides many volumes of curious engravings. The apartment is plain, neatly fitted up, and decorated with portraits of eminent writers: among these are Lord Somers, Warburton, Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Clarke, Dr. Barrow, Pope, and Ben Jonson.

A whole length of Bishop Burnet, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

A half-length of Matthew Prior, with one hand placed on a book.

This is a spirited resemblance; Prior's countenance is thin, and his nose sharp, but the expression is esteemed superior to the painting of him in Trinity College; the features also are very different. As the poet was a frequent visitor at Wimpole, when it belonged to Lord Oxford, this portrait is, probably, the most accurate likeness.

In this room there is a very fine carving in ivory, of our Saviour on the cross, which Lord Hardwick brought from Italy. The agony of the countenance, and the appearance of the body contracted by extreme pain, are extremely well represented. Lord Hardwicke has, besides the books contained in this library, a large and valuable collection of state papers,

pers, and other manuscripts, which are preserved in an apartment secured from all danger of being destroyed by fire.

In the drawing room is a very fine piece of Mosaic work, representing the Temple of the Sybils.—The principal figures introduced are a man and two cows. This is a most ingenious performance; and at a little distance cannot be distinguished from painting. The cows are admirably executed, both as to colour and drawing.

The most select of the other paintings in the house are,

David and Goliath; Giorgione:
An animated picture, well coloured.

The Angel appearing to Hagar.

This piece appears to have been curtailed, but the figure of Hagar on her knees, is very fine.

The inside of the Church of St. John de Lateran,
at Rome.

Virgin and Child: Old Palma.

Vandyck; a head, by himself.

The Laughing and Crying Philosophers: Rubens.

The Virgin and Child, surrounded with flowers:
Vandyck.

The Passage of the Israelites.

A Battle Piece: Rosa di Tivoli.

Sir Thomas More: Holbein.

Job and his Wife.

The body of Job is naked and covered with boils. Near him stands his wife, who, from her expression and attitude, one would suppose was telling him to “curse God and die.”

A curious piece called “A Philosopher’s Study;” but is more like the cabinet of a Virtuoso: Old Francks. It represents the interior of a large room, with various groups of figures assembled in different parts. The walls are ornamented with numerous
small

small paintings, many of them highly finished ; and, though very minute, clear and expressive.

Roman Charity : Rubens,
Richard, earl of Warwick, the parliamentary
Admiral : Vandyck.

John de Witt, Grand Pensionary of Holland.

Moon-light scene ; sea view : Marlow.

This is a very fine performance : the waves tinged with the moon-beams, and rippled with the breeze, have a charming effect, On the beach is the hull of a vessel wrecked : and in one corner two figures boiling a pot over a brushwood fire. The diffusion of the different coloured lights over the surrounding objects, are managed with great judgment.

The burning of the Turkish fleet in the Bay of Constantinople.

This is the companion to the above.

The Love Sick Maid : Opie.

A very capital performance. The love-sick girl is leaning back in a languishing attitude, with her bosom partially uncovered. In the back ground is the figure apparently of her lover, with one finger archly placed upon his lips. On the left of the picture is Cupid, apparently introduced by the artist to explain the subject.

Virgin and Child : Titian.

Landscape : Salvator Rosa.

Lord Royston, when a child : Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Hermit in his Cell : Rembrandt.

The scenery is dark, but the whole piece has great effect.

Head of St. Peter, with the Keys and a Book : Guido.

Inside of a Green-Grocer's Cottage : Teniers.

Marriage of the Virgin : Luca Giordano.

Edward the Sixth, an ancient painting on board.
Venus

Venus and Mars : Luca Giordiano.

The Temptation of St. Anthony : Rubens, and other artists.

The subject of the temptation only occupies a small compartment in the middle of the picture.—The saint is delineated at a table with a book in his hand : surrounded by a variety of curious figures of fiends, that have assumed the forms of most strange and uncouth animals and reptiles, who are thrown into very ludicrous and whimsical positions.

Raphael.

This is a fine portrait, supposed to have been executed by Titian. It appears to be painted on canvas glued closely on board.

Lord Somers, with the seals.

The House of Commons in the time of the Speaker Onslow.

This was painted by Sir James Thornhill, with the assistance, as is supposed, of Hogarth, his son-in-law. The characters most conspicuous are those of the Speaker, Sir Sydney Godolphin, at that time father of the house ; Colonel Onslow ; and Sir Robert Walpole, who is drawn in the act of rising, and preparing to speak. Sir James was a member of the house when this painting was executed, and has therefore introduced his own portrait among those of his cotemporary representatives.

Lord Anson : a head.

This nobleman married a daughter of the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.

Philip Yorke, the second Lord Hardwicke ;

Sir J. Reynolds.

Miss Catherine Freeman, first wife of the honourable Charles Yorke, and mother of the present Lord Hardwicke.

The private chapel is a small building, ornamented

mented with various figures of Roman saints and pontiffs on the walls; and a large painting of the Nativity, by Sir James Thornhill, over the altar.

The grounds are rather flat in the vicinity of the house, nevertheless from some part of the park the views are beautiful and extensive. Opposite the south front of the mansion there is an avenue of fine trees, about two miles and a half in length.— This is crossed by a branch of the river Cam, which flows through this part of the grounds. On the north side of the house are three pieces of water, which contribute greatly to the interest excited by the surrounding scenery; and an artificial ruin on a rising ground, denominated a Gothic tower. Under the direction of the present noble proprietor the gardens and plantations have assumed a new appearance. The inclosures are considerably extended, and many more acres of land brought into cultivation. The farming establishment of his lordship is on a very extensive scale; and, every improved method in agriculture being judiciously introduced, the produce of his ground must be yearly increasing. The drill husbandry is chiefly employed at Wimpole, and from various comparative experiments, it is found to be the most beneficial mode of culture. A new threshing and dressing machine has been erected; and various other inventions are attended to in proportion to their utility in facilitating the labours of the agriculturist.

Several neat cottages have been built for the convenience of his lordships labourers, within the inclosures, and a small piece of ground attached to each for the peasant to cultivate as he pleases: and, still more to benefit the industrious, the earl bestows prizes on those who raise the greatest quantity of produce and keep their gardens in the nicest order. The habits of sobriety and cleanliness originating in this praise-worthy attention to the interests and domestic

domestic comforts of the poor, are spoken of in the highest terms of admiration by those whose contiguity of residence have given them opportunities of observing their effects.

Near the east end of the mansion-house stands the parish church, which was neatly rebuilt in the year 1749. by the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.—Four of the windows are of painted glass, containing the arms of the different families to whom the York family are allied by marriage ; and a very beautiful figure of David playing on the harp.

The Chicheley Chapel, or monument room, adjoining the church, contains several handsome monuments of the Hardwicke family ; and also a marble tomb to the memory of Sir Thomas Chicheley, knight, who died on the 19th of September, 1616, and lies buried beneath it. On the top is the effigy of the knight reclined on his back, with his hands clasped, and his head on a cushion ; and at his feet an ill-executed figure of some animal.

The monument of the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke is very superb ; on the upper part is a medalion of the earl, and beneath it is a sarcophagus, with the figure of Wisdom, leaning over it in a mourning position. This was designed by J. Stuart, and executed by Scheemaker. On the base is a long inscription, recording the character and abilities of the earl, with the following particulars relative to the offices he filled.

“ Philip earl of Hardwicke was born at Dover, 1690 ; called to the bar 1714 ; chosen into parliament 1718 ; made solicitor-general 1719-20 ; attorney-general 1723-4 ; chief-justice and baron Hardwicke 1733 ; keeper of the great seal 1736-7.—Four times high-steward, between 17** and 1746 ; earl 1754 ; resigned the seals 1756 ; died 1764, aged 74.”

It also records the memory of his lady, Margaret countess

countess of Hardwicke, who was the daughter of Charles Cocks of Worcester, by Mary, sister and co-heir of John Lord Somers.

The village of Wimpole, though scattered over a large surface, is very small. There are not more than 40 houses, mostly inhabited by farmers and labourers in agriculture. Through the munificence of Lady Hardwicke, the poor are provided with tuition. This lady's attention to the wants of the industrious inhabitants has made her the object of their veneration and gratitude. She has also established a school in the adjoining parish of Whaddon.

At ARRINGTON, a small village, five miles south from Caxton, and near the western side of Lord Hardwicke's Park, the skeletons of sixteen human bodies were found in digging for a water course, within two feet of the surface in October, 1721. Some pieces of iron were also found, which seemed to have been pieces of swords.

END OF DESCRIPTION OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.



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TOPOGRAPHICAL
AND
STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE
COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

Containing an Account of its

| | | |
|------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Situation, | Minerals, | Markets, |
| Extent, | Fisheries, | Curiosities, |
| Towns, | Manufactures, | Antiquities, |
| Roads, | Commerce, | Biography, |
| Rivers, | Agriculture, | Natural History |

Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions, &c.

To which is prefixed,

A COPIOUS TRAVELLING GUIDE :

Exhibiting,

The Direct and principal Cross Roads,

Inns and Distance of Stages,

Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats.

Forming a

COMPLETE COUNTY ITINERARY.

Also,

A LIST OF THE FAIRS ;

And an Index Table,

Shewing, at One View, the Distances of all the Towns
from London, and from each other.

BY GEORGE ALEXANDER COOKE,

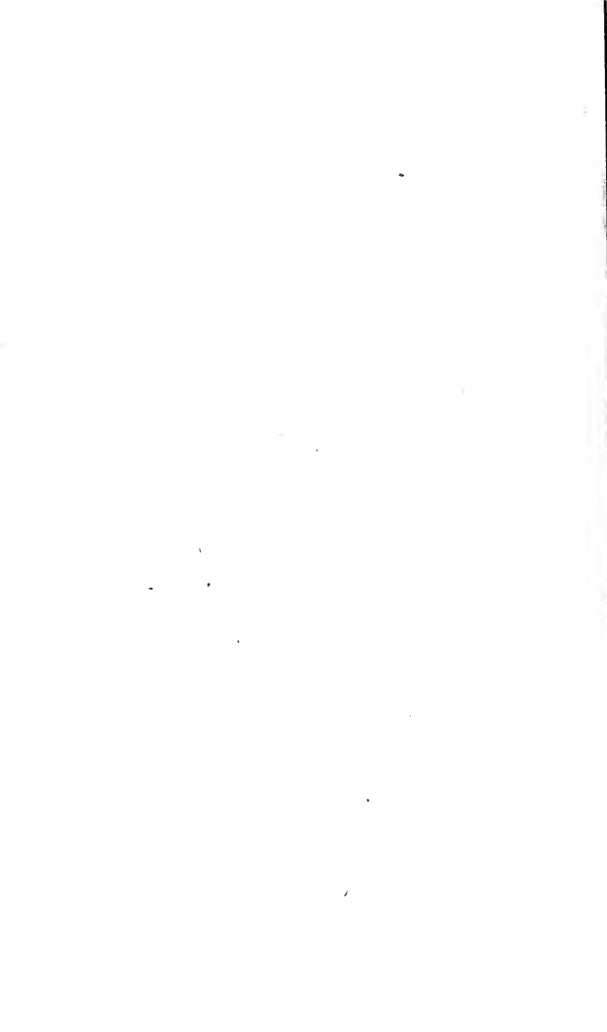
Editor of the Universal System of Geography.

Illustrated with

A MAP OF THE COUNTY.

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And sold by all the Booksellers in
the United Kingdom.



INDEX OF COMPUTED DISTANCES FROM TOWN TO TOWN,

Within the County of Huntingdon.

The names of the respective Towns are on the top and side, and the square where both meet gives the distance.

| | Huntingdon, . Distant from London, . 59 Miles | | | |
|----------------|---|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Kimbolton, . . | 10 | Kimbolton, 63 | | |
| Ramsey, . . | 11 | 21 | Ramsey, 69 | |
| St. Ives, . . | 6 | 16 | 9 | St. Ives, 63 |
| St. Neots, . . | 8 | 8 | 20 | 14 St. Neots, . . . 56 |
| Yaxley, . . . | 15 | 20 | 12 | 21 20 Yaxley, . . - 78 |

INSPECTION TABLE FOR THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

| <i>Bounded by</i> | <i>Extent</i> | <i>Contains</i> | <i>Sends to Parliament</i> | <i>Produce and Manufactures.</i> |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| Northampton and Cambridge on the north. On the east by Cambridgeshire. On the west by Bedfordshire, and Northamptonshire. And on the south by Bedfordshire. | In length about 26 miles. In breadth 20 miles. In circumference about 76 miles. | 4 Hundreds, 1 Borough, 5 Market towns, 107 Parishes, 6,976 Houses, 37,568 Inhabitants, 220,800 Statute Acres. | 4 Members, <i>viz.</i> 2 for the county, 2 for the town of Huntingdon. | The chief produce is corn and cattle, with fowl and fish. Excellent cheese is likewise made here. There is scarcely any manufacture carried on, except a little wool-stapling, and spinning yarn, and that chiefly by women and children. |

This county is comprised within the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Lincoln.

JOURNEY FROM WARESLEY TO CHATTERIS
FERRY,

THROUGH ST. IVES.

| | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Waresley to Eltisley | 4 | 4 | Waresley Park, W. Nedhem, esq. |
| <i>Division of the road.</i> | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| <i>On R. a T. R. to Royston, on L. to Huntingdon.</i> | | | |
| Hilton | 2 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| <i>Division of the road.</i> | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | $10\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| <i>On R. to Cam- bridge, on L. to Huntingdon.</i> | | | |
| ST. IVES | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $11\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| <i>Beyond St. Ives, on R. a T. R. to Ely, and near So- mersham, on L. to Huntingdon.</i> | | | |
| Somersham | $5\frac{3}{4}$ | $17\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Chatteris Ferry | 5 | $22\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| <i>Cross the river Nen, and enter the Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire.</i> | | | |

END OF THE ITINERARY.

A
CORRECT LIST OF ALL THE FAIRS
IN
HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

- Alconbury*.—June 24, for pedlar's ware.
Earith.—May 4, July 25, November 1, for cattle of all sorts.
Godmanchester.—Easter Tuesday, cattle of all sorts.
Huntingdon.—March 25, for pedlar's ware.
St. Ives.—Whit-Monday, October 10, for cattle of all sorts, and cheese.
Kimbolton.—Friday in Easter-Week, pedlary and sheep.
December 11, for a few cattle and hogs.
Leighton.—May 12, October 5, for cattle of all sorts.
St. Neots.—Saturday before the third Tuesday in January, old style, a shew of horses and other cattle, toll free. Ascension day, Corpus Christi, December 17, for cattle of all sorts, and pedlary. August 1, for servants.
Ramsey.—July 22, for small pedlary.
Somersham.—June 22, Friday before November 12.
Spaldwick.—Wednesday before Whit-Sunday, November 28, for cattle of all sorts.
Stilton.—February 16, pedlary.
Yaxley.—Ascension Day, for horses and sheep.

END OF THE LIST OF FAIRS.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF
THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, EXTENT, SOIL, AND
CLIMATE.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE is an inland county, being bounded on the north by the counties of Northampton and Cambridge; on the east by Cambridgeshire; on the south by Bedfordshire, and on the west by Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire. In shape it is very irregular, and extends in length from north to south about 26 miles, and 20 from east to west; its circumference being about 76 miles; it is reckoned to contain 220,800 statute acres of land.

The face of this county may be said to have three varieties; on the borders of the Ouse is a rich tract of fertile meadows, of which Portholm Mead, near Huntingdon, enclosed by a band of the river, is particularly celebrated. The middle and western parts are finely varied with corn and woodlands, and the upland parts were anciently an extensive forest, well adapted for the chase. The north-eastern parts consist of fens, the whole of which may be computed at one fifth of the county; these fens join those of Ely, and form a large proportion of the great *Bedford Level*, part of them are tolerably drained, and afford good pasturage, and in the midst of them are some shallow pools abounding with fish.

The air, in consequence of the fenny land and meers, is considered as unwholesome, especially towards the north part of the county.

NAME AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

This county takes its name from Huntingdon, its principal town, which is derived from the Saxon word, *Huntedunscire*, signifying Hunter's-down; this

this district being at that time well adapted for the sport of hunting, as it was almost one continued forest.

Previous to the arrival of Julius Cæsar, Huntingdonshire, with the adjacent counties of Cambridge, Norfolk, and Suffolk, were inhabited by the *Cenani* or *Cenemagni*, who composed the extensive territory of the Iceni, a powerful British tribe, whose name was derived from the wedge-like form of their country; a *wedge*, in the British language being termed *Iken*. Sir H. Spelman however deduces the name from the river Ise or Ouse, which the Britons are said to have called *Ichen*. Baxter supposes it to have been derived from *Uic* or *Union*, i. e. brave men; but Whitaker says that "the genuine and proper name was *Ceni*, *Y-ce-ni*, or *Cen-am-es*, the *Headones*; and the appellations of *Cenimagni*, *Cenimanni*, *Caromanni*, signify only the head-men; man being equally a British and Saxon word, and retained to this day in the Erse."

The Iceni are represented by Tacitus as a brave nation, who having formed an alliance with the Romans at a very early period, remained undisturbed by war till the time of Claudius, when the Proprætor Ostorius fortifying the rivers, and disarming the Britons, the Iceni assembled in great force to oppose him: their undisciplined bravery, however, proved of little avail against Roman weapons, and Roman discipline; so that after a sanguinary conflict, they were defeated with great loss, and were obliged to submit to the harsh terms proposed by their conquerors; but 13 years afterwards, being exasperated by new oppressions, combined with atrocities still more galling, the Iceni had again recourse to arms. The death of Prasutagus, their king, and the impolitic arrangements of his will, by which he appointed the Emperor Nero his heir, thinking that he should thus secure his family and kingdom from ruin, furnished the Romans with a
3 pretext

pretext for coercive measures, and with the most insulting rapacity the native chiefs were deprived of their estates, the whole kingdom of the Iceni was pillaged by the centurions, and the house of Prasutagus by slaves, as if it had been taken in war. His widow, the brave Boadicea was ignominiously scourged, and her daughters were violated by the Roman officers. Provoked at this treatment, and the fear of worse, if the nation should be reduced to a province, they took up arms, in conjunction with the Trinobanti, and other nations, not yet accustomed to slavery. In this exterminating war Boadicea cut off 80,000 Romans and their allies, and destroyed the colony of Camalodunum, (Colchester) and the Municipium of Verulam, (St. Alban's) routed the ninth legion, and defeated Caius Decianus, the procurator; the inhabitants of London were likewise massacred with unsparing fury, in consequence of their being in alliance with the Romans. Suetonius Paulinus, the Roman general, was in Anglesea at the commencement of the insurrection, but immediately marched to arrest the progress of the foe, whose number had increased to near 300,000 men. The utmost that he could oppose to this immense force was an army of scarcely 10,000; but these were veteran soldiers, accustomed to victory, and regardless of every thing except the disgrace of discomfiture. With this intrepid band, Paulinus awaited the threatened attack, in a spot encircled with woods, narrow at the entrance, and sheltered in the rear by a thick forest, the enemy being extended over an open plain, in his front. The sanguinary conflict terminated in the total defeat of the Britons, who, flushed by their former success, fought in such tumultuous disorder, that their numbers tended only to their own destruction. "The glory of the day (says Tacitus) was equal to the most splendid victory of ancient times. The waggons in the rear of the Britons ob-

structed their flight : a dreadful slaughter followed. Neither sex nor age was spared ; and the cattle falling in one promiscuous carnage, added to the heaps of the slain." The pursuit having ceased, the British chiefs endeavoured to collect their scattered troops, and for some time kept the field, but were fearful of again contending with the Roman power. Boadicea, with unbroken spirit, put at end to her life by poison, according to Tacitus ; though according to Dio, she died of illness.

From this period history is silent as to the annals of the Iceni as a separate nation. The counties they inhabited were included by the Romans in the division, called Flavia Cæsariensis, but were formed by the Saxons into a distinct kingdom, and named East Anglia, at which time the county of Huntingdon was called *Huntedunescyre*, and *Huntwadescyre*. It was afterwards, however, subjugated by the Mercian sovereigns, and continued under their dominion till the union of the Saxon states into one monarchy under Egbert. " In the decline of the Saxon government (says Camden) this county had an officary earl (*named*) Siward ; for earldoms were yet hereditary in England, but the governors of shires were, according to the custom of that period, called Earls, with the additional title of the shires they presided over ; as this Siward, while governor here, was called *Earl of Huntingdon* ; but afterwards having the government of Northumberland conferred on him was called *Earl of Northumberland*."

When Henry I. married Matilda, the daughter of Malcolm Canmore, king of Scotland, her brother Edgar was in possession of the three northern counties ; but David, brother to the queen, having married the widow of Simon de-Liz, earl of Huntingdon, Henry gave his kinsman this county, as being most likely to prevent the king of Scotland from making incursions into England during the time that

that Henry was at war with the French; but on Stephen de Blois usurping the crown of England, David, according to the oath he had taken to support the empress Matilda, his niece, whose right it was to succeed her father Henry I. on the English throne, invaded England with a powerful army, his son Henry also assisting the empress in person. This enraged Stephen to such a degree, that he seized on the earldom of Huntingdon, and gave it to one of his favourites; but Henry, prince of Scotland, obtained possession of it from Stephen of York, and kept it till his death in the year 1152.

On Henry the Second's arrival in England, David king of Scotland conferred upon him the honour of knighthood at Carlisle, and obtained a grant of this earldom for his grandson Malcolm; and it was also held by his other grandson William, who gave it to his brother David.

Richard I. confirmed David by patent in the whole right of this county, and from him, by the female line, Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, was descended, whose daughter Margaret, married Walter Stuart, a powerful Scotch lord. From her descended the royal family of Stuart, and by the marriage of the princess Elizabeth to the king of Bohemia, the present august family came to the throne of Great Britain.

Since the reign of Edward III. the earldom of Huntingdon has been in the possession of the Clintons, de Grays, the Hollands, and the Hastings; in the latter family it continued till the decease of Francis, tenth and last earl of this family, in the year 1789, when the title became extinct.

POPULATION, &c.

The population of this county, consisted, according to the late returns of 37,568 inhabitants, viz. 18,521 males, and 19,047 females; of whom 9,336 were returned as being employed in agriculture;

and 4,484 in trade, manufacture, or handicraft. Huntingdonshire returns four members to parliament; viz. two for the county, and two for the town of Huntingdon.

RIVERS, &c.

The principal rivers of this county are the Nen, or Nene; and the Ouse.

The *Nen* rises in Northamptonshire, and after flowing through a delightful vale, reaches Huntingdonshire near Elton, where it becomes the boundary between the two counties, and meandering to the north, passes Yarwell and Wandsford, and after winding to the east through a more level country, it pursues a devious course to Peterborough, below which it sinks into the Fens, and winds slowly onward to the German Ocean, into which it falls, near Wisbeach.

The *Ouse* rises near Brackly in Northamptonshire, and after passing by Buckingham, Stony Stratford, Newport Pagnel, Olney, and Bedford, enters this county between St. Neot's and Little Paxton, and in its northern course towards Huntingdon is increased by a combination of small streams from the north-west. Having passed that town, it assumes an easterly direction, and flowing by the west end of St. Ives, becomes, near Holywell, the boundary between this county and Cambridgeshire, till it enters the Great Level of the Fens in the neighbourhood of Erith, and from thence falls into the German Sea, a little below Lynn, in Norfolk. This river is navigable along its whole line across this county.

Several smaller streams water the north-east side of this county, together with several large meres or pools of water; of these Whittlesea Mere is by far the largest, covering an area of several miles extent, being about five miles in length, and between two and three in breadth. "This clear lake (says Camden)

Camden) extends itself in a very fenny part of the county; but the inhabitants reckon that the thickness of the air is compensated by the advantages of the fishery, the plentiful pasturage, and the quantity of turf so fit for firing. King Canute ordered the fen to be parcelled out among the several towns upon it by Turkill the Dane, who divided it in such a manner that each town had firm land abutting on the opposite fen. He ordained that no township should dig or mow without leave in the fen belonging to another, and that they should all have a common right of pasturage, i. e. horn under horn, in order to maintain peace and harmony among them." This mere is frequently agitated in a violent manner as if by a tempest, and Holland says, "it doth sometimes, in calms and faire weather, sodainly rise tempestuously, as it were, into violent water-quakes, to the danger of the poore fishermen, by reason, as some thinke, of evaporations breaking violently out of the bowels of the earthe."

"When the sons and servants of Canute, sent from Peterborough to Ramsey, were crossing this lake, a most violent storm arose, with a whirlwind, as they were cheerfully sailing along, amusing themselves with singing, and enveloped them on every side, so that they absolutely despaired of their lives, as well as of assistance. But the mercy of the Almighty did not quite fail them, nor suffer the dreadful gulph to swallow them up; but mercifully, from his providence, delivered some of them from those raging waves, and permitted the rest, according to the secret workings of his righteous judgment, to pass out of this frail life in the midst of those waves. When the report of this danger reached the king's ears, fear and trembling laid hold on him; but after he had recovered himself, by the advice of his nobles and friends, to prevent, for the future, the misfortunes occasioned by this raging element, he caused a dyke to be marked out by his

soldiers and servants in the adjoining marshes between Ramsey and Whittlesea, and afterwards to be cleared by labourers; whence, as we learn by the credible testimony of our predecessors, some of the neighbouring inhabitants gave that dyke the name of Swerdesdelf, from its having been marked out with swords." (*Hist. Eliensis*).

This dyke is now commonly called Steed's Dyke, and is accounted the boundary between this county and Cambridgeshire.

Whittlesea Mere affords excellent sailing and fishing, and is in the summer season much frequented by parties of pleasure. Some ideas of draining it have been entertained, and the scheme is not deemed impracticable, though it is opposed by many persons from an unwillingness of being "deprived of so beautiful a piece of water, or of losing the excellent fish it produces." Most of the meres are visited by abundance of wild fowl.

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

The county of Huntingdon is divided into four hundreds, *viz.* Norman's Cross, Leighton Stone, Huntingstone, and Toseland, which contain one borough, Huntingdon, and five market towns, *viz.* Kimbolton, Ramsey, St. Ives, St. Neots, and Yaxley. The number of houses were estimated, according to the late act at 6,976.

Huntingdonshire is in the province of Canterbury, and the diocese of Lincoln, and is included in the Norfolk circuit.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Journey from Warnsford to Huntingdon, through
Stilton.*

WARNSFORD is a small village, situated at the northern extremity of the county, on the bank of the Nen, over which is a stone bridge of 13 arches, which connects this county with Northamptonshire.

On leaving Warnsford we proceed southerly, and at the distance of about three miles pass on our left the site of an ancient fort, supposed to have belonged to the Roman Durobrivæ, which was situated on the opposite side of the river. Numerous antiquities have been discovered near this station. Dr. Stukely says, that in making the turnpike-road from Kate's Cabin to Walmsford Bridge along the side of the city of Durobrivæ, they turned up, in the cemetery of that place, many urns of different clay and shape, with coins, and several coffins of equal breadth throughout, of one stone, well cut, and covered with another handsome stone; and also a leaden coffin of 400*lbs.* weight: all the coffins had skeletons in them; one of which was a female skeleton, having a child in the womb *in situ*. Among the coins was an Antoninus Pius; a silver Nerva, reverse *Libertas Publica*; a small brass Valentinian, reverse *Victoria*; and a consecration of Constantine the Great, ascending to Heaven in a chariot drawn by four horses. On the dry gravelly hill by Stibington hedges, they crossed another burying ground, by the river side, where the earth of the *ustrina*, or burning places, appeared very black, and bits of charcoal, and innumerable fragments of urns, bones, and stones, were scattered over them to a considerable extent. In digging a ditch at the south entrance to the city, the foundations of hewn stone,

stone, and thick pointed iron bars, ten feet long, as of a portcullis, were also found.

At the distance of about four miles from Warnsford, at the intersection, of the roads, stands the well-known inn called Kate's Cabin, near which is the small village of CHESTERTON, consisting of about fifteen or sixteen scattered cottages. It was formerly part of the estate of the *Bevils*, knights, several of whom lie buried in the church. The *Bevils*, says Camden, is an ancient family, famous in this county; whose heirs-general were married to Hewit, Elmes, and Dryden. John Dryden, Esq. he says, "was the most charitable man that ever lived in this county. He left 16,000*l.* in charitable benefactions to several towns and villages, in it, as is expressed on his monument in Chesterton church." He had "a noble estate at Chesterton, and the neighbouring towns, which descended by his sister to the ancient and worthy family of the Piggotts of Shropshire, who enjoyed it till it was squandered away at Newmarket, and sold by their representative Robert Piggot, Esq." This estate has been since purchased of the Wallers by the Earl of Aboyne.

In digging on the side of the high road near this village, in the year 1754, a coffin was found, of a yellowish hard stone, six feet two inches long, covered with a flat lid, which had on the under side an edging let quite down, about one inch and a half or two inches deep, coinciding with the edges of the chest, and containing an entire skeleton, near six feet long, the teeth sound and firm, the ribs fallen from the back bone, the right leg broken in the middle, and repaired by a callus; also three glass lacrymatories, of which that which was entire contained a corrupted fungous substance mixed with water, and of an aromatic smell on first opening; a small black seal was also found, with three or four pins, like ebony or agate, a coin of Faustina, a silver one of Gordian, besides other defaced coins, and some scraps

scraps of white wood, inscribed with Roman and Greek letters. The substance of nine or ten other skeletons was likewise found near the coffin, and all of them at the depth of only one foot.

About four miles to the west of Chesterton, at the village of ELTON, was formerly a seat of the famous and ancient family of the Sapcotts. Camden mentions a private chapel here, 'of singular workmanship, and most beautiful (painted) glass windows, that was built by Elizabeth Dinham, widow of Baron Fitz-Warin, who married into the Sapcott family.' A curious tower of the old mansion is still remaining, but the present manor-house was rebuilt after the Restoration, by Sir Thomas Proby, Bart. whose collateral descendant John Joshua Proby, created Earl of Carysfort, in the year 1789, is now owner.

Returning to our road, at the distance of four miles from Kate's Cabin, we pass through the village of NORMAN'S CROSS, where, during the late and present war, very extensive barrcks, have been erected; they are built partly of wood and partly of brick, and include a very large area, surrounded by a high wooden pallisade. They were erected principally for the reception of prisoners of war, several thousands of whom are now confined here, and for whom it has become the principal inland depot.

One mile beyond Norman's Cross, is the village of STILTON, containing 111 houses and 509 inhabitants. This village has obtained great celebrity from giving name to a peculiar kind of cheese, which has not unfrequently been styled the English Parmesan. Mr. Marshall asserts that "this cheese was first made by a Mrs. Paulet, of Wymondham, near Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire, who was related to, or intimately acquainted with, the celebrated *Cooper Thornhill*, who kept the Bell Inn, in this village, and that she supplied his house with this new manufacture, which he frequently sold as high

high as half-a-crown per pound, hence it acquired the name of 'Stilton cheese,' from the place of sale."

About one mile and a half to the south-west of Stilton, on the right of our road, is the village DENTON, the birth-place of the famous antiquary Sir Robert Cotton, to whom literature has been so much indebted for the establishment of that invaluable collection the *Cottonian Library*, now in the British Museum. He was born on the 22nd of January 1570, being the fourth son of Thomas Cotton, Esq. and Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Sherley, Esq. of Stanton in Lincolnshire. After having received a classical education, he was sent to the university of Cambridge, where having finished his studies, he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and returned to his paternal home, where he resided for some time. Having, however, an eager thirst after knowledge, and not liking a retired life, he went to London, where he entered himself a member of a society of antiquaries, who had agreed to meet every Friday in term time, to propose the best method for explaining and illustrating the antiquities of this island. This laudable though arduous undertaking was, however, for some years discontinued, in consequence of many of its chief supporters either dying or removing from London. In the mean time Mr. Cotton applied himself to the study of antiquity, with all that ardour which might be expected from one in love with the subject, for when only eighteen years of age he had began to collect charters, records, and other manuscripts. In this undertaking he was very successful; for many of these records having been lodged in convents, at the general dissolution of religious houses, they came into private hands, from whom Mr. Cotton purchased them. About the year 1600 he accompanied Camden to Carlisle, at which time he collected those Roman monuments from the neighbourhood of the Picts Wall, that are now preserved at Trinity College.

College. On the accession of James the First he received the honour of knighthood; and “during this whole reign, he was very much courted, admired, and esteemed, by the greatest men in the nation; and consulted as an oracle by the privy councillors and the rest of the ministers, upon every difficult point relating to our constitution. In the year 1608 he was appointed one of the commissioners to enquire into the state of the navy; and soon afterwards James, having prodigally exhausted his treasury, and being in great want of money, Sir Robert was appointed to enquire into the records, concerning what methods the kings used formerly to raise taxes from their subjects. Among the expedients suggested by him, and others, for this purpose, was the creation of a new order of knights, called baronets, each of whom at the time of receiving the honour, were to pay or oblige themselves to pay at three different times, a sum of money which in the whole amounted to 1095*l.* for their patent; one of these baronets, he himself became, being the twenty-sixth that was created. In the first parliament of Charles the First, he was a member, and took a very active part in public affairs, till the year 1629, when he was arrested by order of the privy council, “for having in his custody a pestilent tractate, which he had fostered as his child, and had sent it abroad into divers hands; containing a project how a prince may make himself an absolute tyrant.” Upon this occasion his library and papers were seized by the government; and though it appeared that the tract complained of, and which bore for its title, *a Proposition for his Majesty's Service, to bridle the impertinency of Parliaments*, had been written by Sir Robert Dudley, whilst in exile at Florence, during the reign of James the First, and had been copied and circulated entirely without the knowledge of Sir Robert, by his librarian, yet his collections were still withheld; and
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in a letter written but a short time previous to his death, it is asserted, that ‘he requested Sir Henry Spelman to signify to the Lord Privy Seal, and the rest of the lords of the council, that their so long detaining his books from him, without rendering any reason for the same, had been the cause of his mortal malady.’ He died at Cotton House, Westminster, on the sixth of May, 1631, in the sixty-second year of his age, and was buried in the south chancel of Connington church in this county.

Besides numerous publications, and other works yet in manuscript, written by Sir Robert, he assisted all the learned men of his time with the most useful communications; in short, this great and worthy man was not only the generous patron of all lovers of antiquities, but his house and library were always open to ingenious and inquisitive persons; and incredible is the service that has been done to learning, and especially to the history of these kingdoms, by his securing his valuable library for the use and service of posterity.

Returning from this digression, at the distance of about one mile and a half to the south of Denton, is the village of GLATTON, which with the village of Holme, situated about two miles eastward, formed the liberty called GLATTON-CUM-HOLME, which in the time of Charles the Second belonged to Sir John Cotton, Bart. but was afterwards possessed by the Castells and Sherrards; and since by Mr. Wells, ship-builder at Chatham. According to the returns in 1801, the parish of Glatton contained 72 houses and 323 inhabitants; that of Holme 51 houses and 218 inhabitants.

About one mile to the south of the last-mentioned village is CONNINGTON, which is celebrated as having been the seat of the Cottons; it was anciently, says Camden, ‘holden of the honour of Huntingdon,’ and there, within a square ditch, are traces of an ancient castle, the seat, as also Saltry, by gift of Canute,

Canute, of Turkill the Dane, on whose exile in the reign of Edward the Confessor, it was granted by the king to Waltheof, afterwards Earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon, whose daughter Maud conveyed her inheritance in marriage, first to Simon de St. Liz; and afterwards to 'David, son of Malcolm the First, King of Scotland, and the holy Margaret his wife, neice to King Edward the Confessor, granchild to Edmund, surnamed Atheling; by which marriage the stem-royal of the Saxons became united with the blood-royal of the Scottish kings, in whose male line that earldom and this lordship continued until *Isabell*, the daughter and heiress of David Earl of Huntingdon, and brother to Malcolm, William, and Alexander, successively kings of Scotland, brought them both, by her marriage with *Robert de Brus*, into that family.—She gave this lordship of Connington, with the other large possessions in England, to her second son, Bernard de Brus; and after four descents in that stem, they were, by the marriage of Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir John de Brus, with Sir Hugh de Wesenham, conveyed into his family. After three more descents, Mary, niece and heiress of Thomas Wesenham, married William, second son of Sir Richard Cotton, of Ridware in Staffordshire, from whom Sir John Cotton, Bart. is lineally now descended to this lordship of Connington, and hath here and hereabouts great possessions. William who married the heiress of the Wesenhams, was slain in the year 1455 at the battle of St. Alban's, he was great-great-great-grandfather to Sir Robert Cotton, who 'having collected (says Camden) the remains of venerable antiquity from all parts, has here formed a cabinet, from which he has often with singular kindness furnished me light in my dark pursuits.' By this descent from the Bruces, Sir Robert was related to the blood-royal both of Scotland and England; "on which account King James

was wont to call him cousin, and he used frequently to write his own name *Robert Cotton Bruce*."

The mansion at Connington being in a ruinous state, and Sir John Cotton preferring that of Stratton, in Bedfordshire, "took it down, excepting a stone colonnade of the front. It was built by Sir Robert Cotton, and stood at the west end of the church fronting the north, but is now succeeded by a modern farm-house. In the garden, on a terrace, were two octangular stone summer-houses, one of which was fitted up with Roman inscriptions from the Picts Wall. Those of them which remained were presented by Sir John Cotton to Trinity College, Cambridge, where they were fixed up at the foot of the library stairs. Connington is now the seat of John Heathcote, Esq. The grounds, though not extensive, are pleasant, and are watered by a small stream.

The church of Connington is a large and handsome structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a north and south chapel, and an embattled tower at the west end. Here are several monuments, chiefly to the memory of the Cottons; and against the north wall is the following honorary inscription, "Prince Henry of Scotland, Lord of Connington, and Imperator Rex Francæ, Anglo-Saxonum, Angliæ, Scotiæ," with the arms which make quarterings of Cotton. Among the monuments are four large medallions, with inscriptions, to the memory of Sir Robert Cotton, his son Sir Thomas, who died in the year 1662, his grandson Sir John, and his second wife, both of whom died in the year 1702. The epitaph on Sir Robert is as follows:

ROBERTUS COTTONUS Miles et Baronettus, Dns. hujus
Manerii de Connington,

Antiquæ et nobilis Familiæ Bruceorum quondam
Manerii Dominorum, per parentalem successionem
hæres;

Saga-

Sagacissimus Antiquitatum hujus gentis indagator,
Et conservator notissimus.

Natus 22 Januarii MDLXX Dentoniæ ;

Obit 6 die Maii MDCXXI. in domo sua

Westmonasteriensi

Et juxta hic conditur expectans Resurrectionem
fœlicem.

Communis mundo superest rogos.

And the following is the inscription on his son's monument, which was written by Dr. Smith.

Thomas Cottonus baronettus Rob. filius, hæres, et imitator paternæ sedulitatis in conquirendis Britannicarum Antiquitatum monumentis.

H. S. E.

Oppressæ patriæ et regi Carolo I. fidem præstitit.

Bibliothecam inestimabilem summo studio

nec minoribus impensis conservavit,

locupletavit, et posteritati eruditæ dicavit.

Duas uxores, lectissimas feminas, sibi sociavit ;

Ex priori filium Johannem, filias Luciam et Franciscam
suscepit ;

Ex posteriori tres filios (uno prorepto) et duas filias

Superstites reliquit

Obiit 13 An. Dom. 1692.

Joannes Cotton patri amantissimo posuit.

Quantula pars hominum corporis exuviæ.

In the chancel is inscribed on a blue marble slab,
“ Under this stone resteth the body of John Cotton,
fourth son of Thomas Cotton, lord of this manor
of Connington ; he lived eighty-eight years. To his
family he gave the manors of Glatton, Holme, Saw-
trey, Beawmes, Steeple Gidding, and Denton.
He deceased on New-year's day, An. Dom. 1635.”

One mile to the south-west of Connington are the
three contiguous villages of Sawtry All Saints, Saw-
try Judith, and Sawtry St. Andrews. Sawtry Judith,
which is situated to the left of our road, was the

site of an abbey for monks of the Cistercian order, founded by Simon de Liz, earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of King Stephen. In latter times this convent received many benefactions, but it suffered with the rest of the religious foundations, and not a single vestige of it now remains.

About three miles to the west of Sawtry are the three contiguous parishes, distinguished by the names of Great Gidding, Steeple Gidding, and Gidding Parva; the latter of which, says Mr. Gough, "was famous in the last age for being the residence of a superstitious family, who thought they did God service by secluding themselves from the world in a constant round of mistaken devotion. This society, formed by the Farrars, was called the Armenian Nunnery, and by the furious zeal of reformation objected to Archbishop Laud as an instance of his favouring popery, whereas in truth the leading principle of these devotees was weak enthusiasm."

Returning to our road, at the distance of about five miles from Sawtry, are the two neighbouring villages of Great and Little Stewkley or Stukeley, the former consisting of 60 houses, and 320 inhabitants, and the latter of 47 houses, and 233 inhabitants.

A little to the north-east of Stewkley, are the two small villages of Ripton Abbots and Ripton Regis; the former, which consists of 40 houses, and 327 inhabitants, was given to Ramsey Abbey by Henry II. it was the inheritance, with Wemington adjoining, of Oliver St. John, Earl of Bolingbroke.

About one mile and a half to the west of Little Stukely is the village of ALCONBURY, containing 76 houses, and 483 inhabitants. This place, says Camden, was given "to David earl of Huntingdon, and John the Scot his son to Stephen Segrave, which I the rather mention as he was one of those noblemen that serve as instances of the instability of power. He reached the summit of his ambition with difficulty,

culty, supported himself there with much trouble, and met with a sudden fall. ' In his youth from clerk he turned soldier ; though of low birth, by his diligence he acquired so much wealth and honour, that he was reckoned among the chief men of the kingdom, was appointed as justice of England, and managed almost all the affairs of the nation as he pleased.' At length he quite lost the king's favour, and lay concealed till his death in a monastery ; ' and thus he who at first through pride renounced the priesthood for the army, returned to the torture he had left.'

Returning again to our road, at the distance of two miles from Stewkley, we arrive at HUNTINGDON, which in the Saxon Chronicle is called Huntandene, and in other ancient writings Huntantum. It is the principal town in the county, and is pleasantly situated on the northern side of the river Ouse, on gently rising ground, and nearly connected by three bridges and a causeway with the village of Godmanchester, from whence, says Camden " it springs."

Of the origin of this town, most writers agree with Camden ; and like him have placed the *Durolopon* of Antoninus at Godmanchester ; " yet the nature of the ground" (says a modern writer) affords decisive evidence that the Roman station could not have been at that village, but was rather at Huntingdon, where the entrenchments yet remaining show the works to have been very strong and extensive. It is true that these works are generally referred to times long subsequent to the Roman period ; yet even Camden's own testimony may be urged in support of the opinion that they had a far more remote origin than is commonly assigned. On the river near the bridge (he observes), which is fair built of stone, are to be seen the mount and site of a castle, which in the year 917, King Edward the Elder, *built anew* ; and David, the Scot, to whom, according to an ancient historian, King Stephen gave

the borough of Huntingdon for an augmentation of his estate, enlarged with many works. Now the rebuilding of the castle by the above sovereign evinces, in a great measure, its previous antiquity ; and its site, as in Camden's time, still remaining to prove, that no spot of ground in this neighbourhood could be better adapted for a station or fortress. On the south it is bounded by the river, from which it rises very abruptly to a considerable height, and from its summit commands a fine view over a great expanse of country, particularly to the south ; the prospect towards the north must also have been formerly very extensive, but is now impeded by the houses of the town. The outer ramparts inclose an area of several acres of a square form, with the angles rounded off, and the whole was environed by a deep ditch : the banks on the south, and south-east, are still very bold ; the principal entrance was on the east side. Not any vestiges of buildings now remain, but the foundations may in various places be traced from the unevenness of the surface : the artificial mount, on which most probably stood the keep of the castle, was surrounded by a ditch. Towards the west, the high ground continues for some distance ; but on the north and east it more quickly declines. Such are the characteristics of this spot ; the situation, and square form of the inclosed area, furnish strong evidence of a Roman origin ; and though no coins are known to have been found here, as at Godmanchester, that circumstance alone cannot be admitted as sufficient to invalidate the assumed fact. Both the distance and the ancient name, as recorded in the Itinerary, will suit Huntingdon equally as well as Godmanchester, and as the latter place, from the lowness of its situation, would never have been selected by the Romans for the site of a fort, in direct contradiction to their acknowledged system of military tactics, while the short distance of half a mile afforded them such a superior

superior and proper choice of ground, and as no vestige of entrenchments can be found, nor are remembered to exist, at Godmanchester, the removal of the assigned Roman station from that village to Huntingdon will not be regarded as an unwarrantable liberty. That any Roman coins, or other antiquities, have been met with about the *Castle Hills*, has not been recorded; but on that which adjoins the site of the fortress, and on which the windmill stands, was dug up, about two years ago, a human skeleton in a stone trough or coffin.

“ Camden supposes the appellation *Duroliponte*, to be a corruption from *Durosiponte* (more accurately *Duro-ori-ponte*) signifying, in British, the ‘*Bridge over the water Ouse.*’ This etymology seems very just; for anciently, as it still does in time of floods, the river must have spread over the low grounds under the *Castle Hills*, in a broad expansive sheet. He states, also, that the castle itself was utterly destroyed by Henry II. not only from its having become a retreat for seditious rebels, ‘but from the frequent contentions for its possession between the Scots and the St. Lizes, which occasioned him to level it with the ground, he having sworn in his anger, that ‘it should no longer be a cause of dispute.’ Below the high ground to the south-westward of the entrenchments is an extensive and fertile meadow, called *Portsholm*, which Camden describes as the most fresh and beautiful that the sun ever shone upon. This meadow is partly surrounded by the Ouse river; and here the Huntingdon races are held; a small part of it, which belonged to the Protector Cromwell, and now to the Earl of Sandwich, still bears the appellation of Cromwell’s acres.” (*Beauties of England, &c.*)

The only historical event, of any importance, that is recorded as happening in this town, was during the civil wars in the time of Charles I. when it was pillaged by the King’s troops, which event is thus
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noticed by Whitelocke, under date of August 25, 1645 ; after mentioning a skirmish with the van of the King's army (consisting of about 5000 horse and dragoons) he proceeds: "on Sunday last, in the afternoon, the King's forces entered Huntingdon, after some resistance made at the bridge by Captain Bennet, with his foot, till he, his lieutenant, and many of his men, were slain ; the king's soldiers miserably plundered the town, and the counties of Bedford and Cambridge, and took away their horses and goods."

This town was formerly considerably more extensive than it is at present, and is said to have contained no fewer than 227 burgesses, and to have had 15 churches in it, which in Leland's time were reduced to four. This decay is ascribed by Speed to the alteration of the course of the river by one Gray, who, says the historian, maliciously obstructed its navigation to the town, which had before been enriched by it ; it is however made navigable for small vessels as high as Bedford.

The religious houses, of which there were formerly no less than four of different descriptions in this town, are almost as entirely obliterated as the buildings of the castle. The most ancient of these was a priory of Black Canons, dedicated to St. Mary, and founded in or near the parochial church of that saint, before the year 973, but was removed to a place without the town by Eustace de Luvetot, in the time of King Stephen or Henry II. where it continued till the dissolution, when it consisted of a prior, 11 canons, and 34 servants ; and the revenues of it were valued at 187*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* *per annum*. The buildings of this priory have long since been demolished ; but the lanes, which divide the closes from each other, still retain their ancient appellation. ' In the priory close, two stone coffins were dug up in the course of the last century.' David Bruce, the Scotch earl of Huntingdon, and brother to king William,

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was buried in this Priory ; “ there was also an elegant monument, with the figure of a knight on horseback (*eques*), in his hunting dress, ascribed by the town’s-people to another Earl of Huntingdon.” (*Gough’s Camden.*)

The next foundation in order of time was an ancient Hospital, dedicated to St. Margaret, for the maintenance of a master, brethren, and several leproous and infirm persons ; to whom Malcolm, king of Scotland, and earl of Huntingdon, was a considerable benefactor, if not founder : he died in the year 1165, and this hospital was annexed by King Henry VI. in the 24th year of his reign, after the death or cession of the master, to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and confirmed to that foundation by King Edward IV.

There was also another hospital here, founded by David, Earl of Huntingdon, in the time of Henry the Second, dedicated to St. John ; which at the suppression was valued at *9l. 4s. per annum*. Almost the only vestiges of this hospital now standing are some fragments of the garden wall.

At the north end of the town was likewise a House of Friars Augustine, founded before the 19th of Edward the First, probably about the year 1285, as ‘ Johannes Romannus, Archbishop of York, granted an indulgence in that year to such as should contribute toward the fabric.’

The only churches that now remain are those of St. Mary and All Saints, besides which there are two cemeteries, where churches formerly stood ; in one of these was an ancient steeple, which was taken down, about five years ago, to prevent the danger of its expected fall.

St. Mary’s, which is the corporation church, appears, from the dates over the north doorway, to have been rebuilt during the reign of James the First. It consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an handsome embattled tower at the west end, having
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strong buttresses, with ornamental niches at the angles. The area is well pewed; and across the west end is a large gallery, in which is a good organ. The font consists of an octagonal base, supported by a central column, surrounded by small pillars. On the north side of the chancel are several monuments of the Sayers; and against the south wall within the altar rails, is a neat tablet to the memory of Mary Elizabeth, wife of Rear-Admiral Montagu, who was born August, 13, 1774; married April, 24, 1792; and died May 29, 1805. Against the south wall is another monument, in memory of Nicholas Pedley, Knt. with the following inscription:

Proxime hoc Marmor est Nicholaus Pedley, Miles, Juris et Legum patriarum Scientiarum professor, et in eâ Vitæ ac Studiorum ratione honestis muneribus functus. Quo neque Fide erga Patriam constantior quisquam, nec Pietate in Deum sanctior aut diligentior. Obsingulari Humanitatem, Hospitalitatem, Beneficentiam apud hanc Provinciam carissimus. Cujus olim liberis et emptis Suffragiis plus una Vice, in Senatorium Ordinem est cooptatus. In Matrimonio habuit Luciam; Patre Robto. Bernard, Baronetto diuturnâ sollicitate usus et xv liberis auctus, et in defunctæ loco annum Lauro. Torkington Armo. ante nuptam ex quâ nihil liberorum tulit. Obiit pridie Nonas Jul. 1685 annum agens ætatis 71. Superstitibus uxore Anna et utriusq' Sextus Liberis 15.

On the outside of this church are various sculptures of rude heads, both human and animal; and nearly opposite to this edifice is a respectable mansion, now the property and seat of Sir John Arundel.

All Saints Church is situated on the north side of the Market-place, and appears from its architecture and ornaments to have been built during the reign of Henry VII. It is an embattled edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a small tower

tower at the north-west angle, ornamented with pinnacles. Beneath the battlements is a continued frieze, with a multiplicity of sculptures, representing human and animal heads, flowers, &c. The water-spouts are also discharged through the mouths of grotesque and monstrous animal figures. In the east wall of the south porch are the remains of a broken piscina. The roof is of timber, that of the nave being curiously ornamented with whole-length carved figures, placed at the ends of the principal rafters, and at the rise of the knees. The windows, which are mostly large, are divided by mullions into several lights; the tracery of some of them not being inelegant. At the sides and west end are galleries, in one of which is a good organ. Against the north wall of the chancel, is a large monument, to the memory of the Fullwoods, who 'were descended from an ancient family settled soon after the Norman Conquest at Fulwode (now called Clea Hall,) in the parish of Tanworth, and county of Warwick; and the 'first of whom, who came to reside at Huntingdon, married here in 1627; the last female died in 1756. Several of the Cromwells of Hinchinbrook, &c. from whom descended the Protector Oliver Cromwell, were buried here; yet not any memorials of them are to be found, excepting the respective entries in the register. There are four parishes in this town, that of St. John being connected with All Saints, and that of St. Benet's with St. Mary's.

Besides the above churches, there are two places of worship for dissenters in this town, one of which, belonging to the sect so much patronised by the late Countess of Huntingdon, has been for some years shut up; the other belongs to the people called quakers.

The principal charitable establishments in Huntingdon are a Free Grammar School, which is well endowed; and a green coat school, wherein 24 boys
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are clothed and educated, called Walden's Charity, from Lyonel Walden, Esq. who, by will, dated July 1719, gave 500*l.* for this purpose. Among other various donations, the sum of 2000*l.* was bequeathed by Richard Fishbourn, a native of this town, and a citizen of London, who died in the year 1623, to purchase lands, the rents of which to be appropriated to the use of the poor of Huntingdon; the same person also made similar bequests of large sums to other places, the whole amount of which is computed at 11,000.

Huntingdon principally consists of one street, extending, in a north-westerly direction, from the banks of the Ouse, to nearly the distance of a mile, and having several lanes branching off at right angles. In the centre of the town, is the Market-place, a large square, on the north side of which stands the Town Hall, a neat and commodious edifice, with a sort of piazza in front and at the sides. The assizes are held here twice a year the lower part of the building consisting of two courts, one for criminal, and the other for civil causes; above which is a spacious Assembly Room, ornamented with elegant full-length portraits of their Majesties George the Second and Third, with their royal consorts.

Huntingdon being a principal thoroughfare to the north, has a good road-trade, and contains several large inns. The houses are mostly of brick, and many of them large and respectable buildings, and inhabited by genteel families. The streets have been paved, and are lighted in the winter season, by a small assessment, levied on the householders. The market, which is on Saturday, is well supplied with provisions in general, and great quantities of corn are sold here annually.

King John granted to this town, by charter, a coroner, toll and custom, a recorder, town-clerk, and two bailiffs; but Charles the Second by a new charter,

charter, granted in the year 1630, vested the government in a mayor, twelve aldermen, and an indefinite number of burgesses, or common-council, chosen from the principal inhabitants. This borough sent two members to parliament *ab origine*, i. e. from the twenty-third of Edward the First. The right of voting is generally understood to be vested in the freemen and inhabitant householders paying scot and lot, though there is no resolution of the House of Commons respecting it; the number of voters is about 200: returning officer the mayor.

Huntingdon is situated 59 miles from London, and contains, according to the late returns, 356 houses, and 2,035 inhabitants, viz. 993 males and 1042 females; of whom 879 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture.

The town of Huntingdon was the birth-place of one of the most extraordinary characters that ever lived, the Protector Oliver Cromwell, who was born in the parish of St. John, on the 25th of April, 1599. He was the son of a private gentleman, and was instructed in grammar-learning at the free school of this town, and from thence removed to Sydney College, Cambridge, of which he was entered a student on the 23rd of April, 1616.

After the death of his father, he quitted the university, and returning to Huntingdon gave himself up to all the fashionable follies of the times. To prevent the consequences of such a course of life, his mother was advised to place him in one of the Inns of Court. He was accordingly sent up to London, and entered a student at Lincoln's Inn; but here he became more vicious and debauched than ever, for not liking so laborious a study as the law, he gave himself up wholly to his pleasures, indulging himself in every vice; he at length, however, became sensible of his folly, and entering into conversation with several divines, he became as recluse and abstemious, as he had before been wild

and extravagant. About this time he returned to Huntingdon, and married the daughter of Sir James Bouchier, a lady of the most distinguished merit, by whom he had five sons and four daughters, most of whom were born in this town, where he resided till the death of Sir Thomas Stewart, his uncle, who left him an estate of 500*l.* per annum, when he removed with his family, and settled at Ely, where conversing chiefly with the Puritans, and affecting so much piety, he was considered by them as a grand support to their cause.

In the year 1628, he was returned a member of parliament, and particularly distinguished himself in opposing the introduction of popish rites and ceremonies; and on the dissolution of this parliament, he went into the country, where he invited the Puritan ministers, who were at that time persecuted by Laud, to take refuge in his house. About this period, Oliver, with many of his friends, including his cousin the patriot Hampden and Sir Arthur Hasilrigge, proposed to emigrate to America, in order to enjoy that liberty of conscience in a foreign country which they conceived they were prevented from exercising in their native land. With this design, Cromwell arranged his affairs, and having taken his passage for New England, had actually embarked and had sailed as far as Gravesend, when the fatal interference of the court prevented him from accomplishing his intention; and in its ultimate effects proved the very cause of the beheading of the king, and of the subversion and overthrow of the monarchy. A proclamation had been first issued, forbidding any persons to leave the kingdom, without a royal licence; but this being found insufficient, an order of council was directed to the Lord Treasurer, commanding him, ‘to take speedy and effectual course for the stay of eight ships, then in the river of Thames, prepared to go to New England;’ and ‘for putting on land all the passengers and provisions

visions therein, intended for the voyage. Among these vessels was the one in which Cromwell and his friends had embarked, who were still farther exasperated against the government, by this disappointment; and indeed the state of public affairs, but too powerfully contributed to heighten their disgust. As yet, however, those measures, which Charles and his ministers were pursuing, though they every hour increased the number of the disaffected, had not had that decided influence on popular opinion which eventually prepared the way for all the accumulated horrors of a civil war. Little indeed did the ill-fated Charles imagine that the persons whom he and his advisers, Archbishop Laud and Wentworth Earl of Strafford, had thus prevented from settling in America, would in a few years be the principal means of bringing them all to the scaffold.

Oliver returned to Ely, with his mind agitated both by religious gloom and political discontent; but the time was approaching when the melancholy arising from a compunction for the errors of his early life, which at this time appears to have occupied much of his reflections, was to be chased away by the more active employments of the state and the din of arms.

In the long parliament he was chosen one of the representatives for the town of Cambridge; and, upon the breaking out of the civil wars, he raised a troop of horse for the parliament's service. This troop was soon augmented to a thousand men, and himself promoted to the rank of colonel. A short time after he was made a lieutenant-general of horse, and behaved with the greatest bravery at the battle of Marston Moor, in the year 1644. The next year he was made lieutenant-general of all the army under lord Fairfax; and although he appeared to have only the name of deputy, yet in reality he had the whole command. Being invested with so for-

midable a power, he suffered it not to remain long unemployed. He established a council of officers, by the name of Agitators, as a kind of counterpoise to the parliament, who wished to disband part of the forces. He caused the king to be seized at Holmby, and at first treated him with great respect; but upon his refusing to agree to the propositions made him in the Isle of Wight, he procured the vote of Non-Addresses, by which his majesty was in effect dethroned. He was one of the high court of justice, who tried the king, voted for his condemnation, and afterwards signed the warrant for his execution.

In the year 1649, he went over to Ireland, and the next year totally subdued that kingdom. When he arrived in England, he found that the Scots had taken up arms in defence of Prince Charles; upon which he marched against them, and totally defeated one of the greatest armies they had ever raised, at the town of Dunbar, on the 3rd of September, 1650. The next year he defeated Charles at Worcester, where many of the Scots were killed, and prodigious numbers of them taken prisoners.

In the year 1653, having called a council in order to consider in what manner to settle the government of the nation, whilst they were sitting, Colonel Ingoldsby came into the room, and informed him that the House of Commons were going to issue new writs for electing such members as had been deprived of their seats by him, and to take the government upon themselves. Oliver went immediately to Westminster, with about 300 men, and placing them round the house, went into it himself, and after having upbraided them some time, he gave a stamp with his foot, upon which the soldiers rushed in, and turned all the members out of doors.

After this he was invested in the court of Chancery with the title of Lord Protector of the Commonwealth

monwealth of England. As a sovereign invested with absolute power few men ever did more to promote the honour and interest of the nation, both at home and abroad. France, Spain, and most of the other European powers, even courted his friendship; and it is asserted that Cardinal Mazarine, the French regent, even trembled at his name. Liberty of conscience, with respect to religion, was strictly maintained; which was no easy matter, at a time when there were so many contending parties. He sent his son Henry to govern in Ireland, and General Monk to Scotland; so that in both places every thing seemed to remain in a state of the utmost tranquillity.

The royalists were, however, continually plotting against him, and one of their conspiracies having been discovered by the vigilance of Secretary Thurloe, several of them were apprehended and executed. His fleet under the command of Blake, was very successful in the Mediterranean; he sent also a fleet, under the command of Admiral Penn, with land forces, commanded by General Venables, against the Spaniards in the West Indies, where they took the island of Jamaica; Dunkirk was likewise taken from the French, which was afterwards basely sold by Charles the Second.

But however successful he was in his foreign expeditions, he at length became extremely unhappy in his domestic administration. His person, he knew, was hated and his government detested by almost every party in the kingdom. The royalists, the republicans, and the presbyterians, all concurred in wishing the downfall of his power. A sense of this dangerous and disagreeable situation, joined to the pressure of some more private calamities, at last produced such an effect upon his spirits, that he was seized with a fever, which notwithstanding the enthusiastic predictions of himself and his chaplains, who foretold his recovery, put a period

to his life on the 3rd of September, 1658, the day which he had long considered as the most auspicious of his life, it being that on which he had gained his two famous victories of Dunbar and Worcester.—He was buried in Henry the Seventh's Chapel in Westminster Abbey, and his funeral afterwards celebrated with more than regal pomp, and at a vast expence. His mouldering corse was however afterwards taken up and inhumanly dragged to Tyburn, where it was exposed upon the gallows, together with the bodies of Ireton and Bradshaw, whose graves had also been sacrilegiously violated. This barbarous act was coloured by a vote of both Houses of Parliament, passed on the eighth of December, 1660, and which ordered the bodies to be taken up and exposed. After they had hung one entire day, they were taken down, and the heads being cut off were set upon poles on the top of Westminster Hall, where that of Cromwell remained full twenty years afterwards.

The character of Cromwell is thus concisely given by the following persons: Cardinal Mazarine calls him a fortunate madman; Father Orleans styles him a judicious villain; Lord Clarendon, a brave wicked man; and Gregorio Leli, says he was a tyrant without vices and a prince without virtues. Bishop Burnet observes, that his life and his arts were exhausted together; and that if he had lived longer, he would scarce have been able to have preserved his power. The latest attempt, however, to do justice to the memory of this singular character, is given by a late writer in his introductory chapter to the History of the early part of the reign of James II. in which he thus closes his brief review of the era of the Commonwealth:—

“With the life of the Protector almost immediately ended the government which he had established. The great talents of this extraordinary person had supported, during his life, a system condemned

demned equally by reason and by prejudice: by reason, as wanting freedom, and by prejudice, as a usurpation; and it must be confessed to be no mean testimony of his genius, that, notwithstanding the radical defects of such a system, the splendour of his character and exploits render the era of the Protectorship one of the most brilliant in English history. It is true his conduct in foreign concerns is set off to advantage, by a comparison of it with that of those who preceded and who followed him. If he made a mistake in espousing the French interest instead of the Spanish, we should recollect, that in examining this question we must divest our minds entirely of all the considerations which the subsequent relative state of those two empires suggest to us, before we can become impartial judges of it; and at any rate we must allow his reign, with regard to European concerns, to have been most glorious when contrasted with the pusillanimity of James the First, with the levity of Charles the First, and the mercenary meanness of the two last princes of the House of Stuart. Upon the whole the character of Cromwell must ever stand high in the list of those who raised themselves to supreme power by the force of their genius; and among such, even in respect of moral virtue, it would be found to be one of the least exceptionable, if it had not been tainted with that most odious and degrading of all human vices, hypocrisy."

Welwood likewise has traced the features of the Protector with great individuality in the following passages: After "Cromwell assumed the supreme power he became more formidable, both at home and abroad, than most princes that had ever sat upon the English throne; and it was said that Cardinal Mazarine would change countenance whenever he heard him named, so that it passed into a proverb in France, 'that he was not so much afraid of the *Devil* as of *Oliver Cromwell*.' He had
a manly

a manly stern look, and was of an active healthful constitution, able to endure the greatest toil and fatigue. Though brave in his person, yet he was wary in his conduct ; for, from the time he was first declared Protector, he always wore a coat of mail under his clothes. His conversation among his friends was very diverting and familiar ; but in public reserved and grave. He was sparing in his diet ; though he would sometimes drink freely, yet never to excess. He was moderate in all other pleasures ; and for what was visible, free from immoralities, especially after he came to make a figure in the world. He writ a tolerable good hand, and a stile becoming a gentleman, except when he had a mind to wheedle, under the mask of religion, which he knew nicely how to do, when his affairs required it. He affected for the most part a plainness in his clothes ; but in them as well as in his guards and attendants, he appeared with magnificence upon public occasions. No man was ever better served, nor took more pains to be so. As he was severe to his enemies, so was he beneficent and kind to his friends : and if he came to hear of a man fit for his purpose, though never so obscure, he sent for him and employed him, *suiting the employment to the person*, and not *the person to the employment* : and upon this maxim in his government depended in a great measure his success. His good fortune accompanied him to the last ; he died in peace, and in the arms of his friends, and was buried among the kings, with a royal pomp ; and his death was condoled by the greatest princes and states in Christendom, in solemn embassies to his son."

About a mile to the west of Huntingdon is the village of HINCENBROOK, on the west side of which is a noble though ancient seat of the Earl of Sandwich, called Hincenbrook House. It is situated on an elevated ground, and commands some beautiful views over a fine expanse of country, and particularly

ticularly of the rich vale fertilised by the waters of the Ouse. It is built on the site of an old priory, founded by William the Conqueror, some parts of which still remain, and are united with the present edifice : it was dedicated to St. James, and its revenues at the dissolution, were valued at 19*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* About the year 1537, this priory, with all its appurtenances, was granted by Henry the Eighth to Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, Esq. whose son Sir Henry, stiled the Golden Knight, from his liberal disposition, erected the family mansion here, in which he had the honour of entertaining Queen Elizabeth, after her visit to the University at Cambridge, in the year 1564. His eldest son and successor, Sir Oliver, was uncle and god-father to the Protector Cromwell, and lived here in such splendid style that he so much reduced his fortune, immense as it was, as to be obliged to alienate from time to time one or other of his estates, by which means the paternal inheritance of his family was much impaired. Some idea of the magnitude of his expenditure may be formed from the following account, by Noble, of the manner in which he received and entertained James the First, whom he invited to Hinchinbrook on his way from Scotland to London. Sir Oliver (he says) “ had the felicity to entertain one, if not two, of the English monarchs. King James he certainly did several times, and probably King Charles the First ; but the most memorable visit that was paid to him was by the former ; upon whose accession to the English throne, Sir Oliver, finding that he would pass through Huntingdon, in his journey from Edinburgh to London, determined to entertain him at Hinchinbrook. That he might do this with more elegance and ease, he hastily made such improvements in his house as he judged most proper ; and at this time he built that very elegant bow window to the dining room, in which are two shields of arms of his family, impaling
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the one his first the other his second lady's, painted upon the glass, with many quarterings, and round the outside are a prodigious number of shields.—His Majesty did not disappoint our knight's wishes; but, accepting his invitation, came to Hinchinbrook, on the 27th of April, 1603; the Earl of Southampton carrying before him the sword which had been delivered to the king by the mayor of Huntingdon, and given by his majesty to the earl. Sir Oliver received his sovereign at the gate of the great court, and conducted him up a walk that then immediately led to the principal entrance to the house. His majesty here met with a more magnificent reception than he had done since he left his paternal kingdom, both for the plenty and variety of the meats and wines. It is inconceivable with what pleasure the English received the king; all strove to please, and to see their new sovereign, who was to unite two jarring and valiant kingdoms, and to be the common monarch of both. Sir Oliver gratified them to the full: his doors were thrown wide open to receive all that chose to pay their respects to the new king, or even to see him; and each individual was welcomed with the choicest viands, and most costly wines: even the populace had free access to the cellars during the whole of his majesty's stay.

“Whilst the king was at Hinchinbrook, he received the heads of the University of Cambridge in their robes, to congratulate him upon his accession to the English throne, which they did in a long Latin oration. His majesty continued with Sir Oliver until he had breakfasted on the twenty-ninth; and on his leaving Hinchinbrook, expressed his sense of the obligations he had received from him, and from his lady: to the former, he said, at parting, as they passed through the court, in his broad Scotch manner, “Morry mon, thou hast treated me better than any one since I left Edinbro:”—and it is more than probable than ever he had been entertained before

fore or was after; for it is said that Sir Oliver at this time gave the greatest feast that had been given to a king by a subject.' His loyalty and regard to his prince seemed almost unbounded; for when James quitted Hinchinbrook he was presented by him with many things of great value; amongst others, 'a large elegant wrought cup of gold, goodly horses, deep-mouthed hounds, divers hawks of excellent wing, and at the remove he gave 50 pounds amongst the principal officers.' So many and such great proofs of attachment, and those in a manner peculiarly agreeable to the taste of the prince, gained his regard, which he took an early opportunity of expressing, by creating him, with fifty-nine others, a knight of the Bath; he likewise gave him 6000*l.* for his relinquishing a grant of 200*l.* issuing yearly out of the royal lands, given to him as a free gift. After the death of James he possessed an equal degree of the favour of the unfortunate Charles, whose cause he supported both at the hazard of life and fortune. "For this purpose, he not only, at a very heavy expence, raised men, and gave large sums of money, but obliged his sons to take up arms, and go into the royal army; and he was of greater use to his majesty than any other in this part of the kingdom, by which he rendered himself particularly obnoxious, and Oliver Cromwell (who to hide his ambition seemed to pay no distinction to any on private accounts), his nephew and godchild, paid him a visit at Ramsey (his then residence), accompanied by a strong party of horse. While there, he endeavoured to unite the character of a dutiful relation with that of a stern commander; for though, during the few hours he staid with him, he would not keep on his hat in his presence, and asked his uncle's blessing, yet he did not leave the house until he had both disarmed the old knight, and seized all his plate for the public service." (*Noble's Crom.*)

Previous to the removal of Sir Oliver to Ramsey, he had been obliged to sell his mansion and all his lands at Hinchinbrook, on account of his increasing necessities; and from a deed, now in the possession of the Earl of Sandwich, bearing date the 30th of June, 1627, it appears "that he joined with his eldest son and heir apparent, and Sir Robert Smith, of Leeds Castle, Kent, knt. and dame Mary, his wife, in consideration of 1,650*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* paid to him, and 1,409*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* to Sir Richard, to convey the mansion of Hinchinbrook, with all those lands lying near it, that had been granted to his grandfather, Sir Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, knt. by Henry the Eighth, &c. to trustees, who conveyed the same, the following day to Sir Sidney Montagu, of Barnwell, one of the masters of the Requests to his Majesty," from which gentleman the present Earl of Sandwich is descended.

The present mansion is a large irregular building, built partly of brick and partly of stone; on a broken stone cornice belonging to the small portion which remains of the ancient nunnery, is the date 1437; the greater part, however, of the present edifice was erected by the Cromwells, during the reign of Elizabeth. The offices on the north side include what was formerly the common room of the nuns, now used as a kitchen; and on each side of a narrow gallery are eight or nine cheerless rooms of stone, each lighted by one small window; these apartments, which are now used as lodging rooms for the menialservants, were formerly the nuns' cells. The interior of the more regular part of the mansion forms a quadrangle; and the apartments, many of which are large, are ornamented with several paintings by the first masters. The great room, in which Queen Elizabeth and her two immediate successors, were magnificently entertained, still retains its ancient character. The roof, which is of timber, is in the style of the College Halls, and has
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been painted and gilt in square compartments ; the walls, which had also been painted in Fresco, are now partly covered with the remains of rich tapestry hangings, worked after the cartoons of Raphael. Here are also several old carved elbow chairs, probably of the time of the Cromwells.

On the south side of the Park, which is not extensive, is a raised terrace, between which and the house skulls and other human bones have been dug up ; and towards the south-west are the vestiges of a more ancient entrance than the present, which is of stone, opening into the court by a large pointed arch for carriages, with two smaller ones at the sides for foot passengers.

Opposite to Huntingdon, on the south side of the Ouse, is GODMANCHESTER, a place of great antiquity, and regarded by most writers as the Duro-liponte of the Romans. This village was formerly noted for its husbandry, the people sparing neither expence nor labour to promote every different branch of agriculture ; and the lands in and near it are held by a very singular tenure : namely, that when any of our kings pass that way the people are obliged to attend him with their ploughs and other instruments of husbandry. It does not appear in what king's reign this custom took place, nor do we find it was ever put in practice more than once, which was in the reign of James I. when that monarch came from Scotland, in passing by this place, the people met him with 70 ploughs, each drawn by a team of horses. The king, being surprised at the sight of so many people, with such implements, asked the reason of it, and was answered that they were his own tenants, and by that tenure they held their land ; upon which his majesty was so well pleased that he incorporated them by the name of two bailiffs, twelve assistants, and the commonalty of the borough of Godmanchester ; it never,

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however, had the privilege of sending representatives to Parliament.

The church, which is a large light edifice, consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower, surmounted by a spire at the west end, and a very large south porch, having strong buttresses at the angles, and monstrous heads, with distended mouths, for water-spouts. On the tower is the date 1623, which probably refers to some general repair.

Here is a school called "the Free Grammer School of Queen Elizabeth; the vicar, and 14 men of the towne, called governors of the possessions, rents, and goods of the said school, are a body corporate, and have a common seale." (*Cotton. MS.*) This establishment is still in a flourishing state.

Godmanchester was formerly considered one of the largest villages in England; at present it consists of 347 houses and 1573 inhabitants.

*Journey from Ramsey to St. Neots, through
Huntingdon.*

RAMSEY is a small market town, situated at the north-eastern part of the county, on a tract of firm land, encompassed by the river Ouse, and the marshes, being almost two miles in length, and accounted a little narrower in its breadth; where, according to a traditionary tale, related by the Ramsey historian, a solitary ram 'armed by Nature's cunning with twisted and crooked horns, took up his abode, and left his lasting name to the place,' the present name Ramsey being abbreviated from *Ram's Eye*, or the *Ram's Island*.

The town principally consists of one long street, with a second branching off northwards, along the banks of the river from the bridge. The houses are chiefly of brick. The Church, which is a spacious and elegant structure, consists of a nave, chancel and aisles, with a well-built tower, embattled and otherwise

otherwise ornamented at the west end: the nave is divided from the aisles by seven large and well-proportioned arches on each side, springing from handsome columns, and from the chancel by a still larger arch, with a carved wooden screen crossing the lower part; the windows, which are large and handsome, appear, from the many fragments remaining, to have been once adorned with beautiful stained glass, some small figures of angels, crowned heads, &c. exhibiting some very rich hues. Sir Oliver Cromwell, K. B. and several others of his family, were buried here; but their places of interment are not pointed out by any inscription.

A Free School was established in this town in the reign of Charles II. which was endowed under a decree of Chancery, in the year 1663, with 100 acres of fen land; this foundation has been greatly neglected; and the old School house fell down, about 20 years ago. Here is likewise a Charity-school for girls, founded about the beginning of the last century by John Dryden, Esq. a relation of the Poet Dryden.

This place was formerly of extraordinary note, being proverbially called *Ramsey the Rich*, previous to the dissolution of a wealthy abbey, situated at the upper end of the town, towards the south, the abbots of which were mitred and sat in parliament. It was founded by Alwin, earl of the East Angles, and alderman of England, in the year 969, for Benedictine monks: and at the dissolution its revenues were estimated at 1,716*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* per annum. The only remain of importance of this once famous abbey is the ruined gateway, a very fine fragment of beautiful architecture, but most lamentably dilapidated; this is said by the inhabitants to have been used as a prison. Mr. Browne Willis says that the manor-house and offices were built out of the Abbey ruins; they now form the residence of Mr. Fellows.

Fellows. The house is large, handsomely furnished, and commands some fine prospects.

Ramsey is situated 68 miles from London, and contains, according to the late returns, 353 houses, and 1894 inhabitants, viz. 974 males, and 920 females, of whom 443 were returned as being employed in agriculture. Its market, which is on Saturday, grew nearly into disuse after the dissolution of its abbey; but afterwards recovered, through the conveniency of its situation for the sale of cattle, and live stock generally, it is now in tolerable repute. Its fair is on the 22nd of July.

A singular anecdote of the introduction of the plague into this town in the years 1655, is related by Noble in his *Memoirs of the Cromwells*. He states, that Major William Cromwell (fourth son of Sir Oliver), who was engaged in a plot to assassinate the Protector Cromwell, “died of the plague at Ramsey, in the morning of February the 23rd, in the above year, and was buried the next evening in the church there. He caught the infection by wearing a coat, the cloth of which came from London; and the taylor that made the coat, with all his family, died of the same terrible disorder, as did no less than 400 people in Ramsey, as appears by the register, and all owing to this fatal coat.”

In the year 1721 a great quantity of Roman coins were found here, which are thought to have been hidden by the monks on some incursions of the Danes; and in the year 1731 the town was partly consumed by fire: the conflagration, which happened on the 21st of May, destroying, “upwards of 80 dwelling houses, besides shops, barns, granaries, &c. with an amazing quantity of malt and flour.”

The island on which this town is situated, says the Ramsey historian, “was separated on the west from the more solid land, for the distance of about two stone’s throw, by a sluggish stream, which formerly received between its cheerful shores only
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ships carried forward by a gentle gale; but is now approached by a public causeway, the muddy stream being pent up by means of heavy labour, and a great consumption of timber, sand, and stones. It was abundantly encircled with beds of alders, as well as by those of reeds, and a luxuriance of flag and bull-rushes, and was formerly covered with many different sorts of trees, but particularly with the verdant wild ash; yet now, by lapse of time, the woods being partly destroyed, it appears a rich arable soil; rich in fruits, smiling with corn, planted with gardens, and fertile in pastures; its beautiful meads seeming in Spring as if painted with flowers, by which the whole island becomes a picture tinted with variety of hues. It is, besides, surrounded with fenny meres, full of eels, and lakes breeding many sorts of fish and water-fowl; one of these called *Rames-mere*, from the name of the island, excelling all the others in beauty and fertility, affords from that part where it flows gently along its sandy shore, and where the largest wood is most abundant, at a place called Mereham, a most delightful prospect. In its vast pools pikes of a wonderful size called Habredes, (al. Habedes) are frequently caught, as well by the sweep or drag-net as by other kind of nets, the baited hooks being let down, with other implements of the fisher's art; and though by day as well as night the watery sportsman incessantly labours there, and a variety of the watery brood is always taken, yet there remains an abundance for future sport."

On leaving Ramsey, we proceed in a southerly direction, and at the distance of one mile pass through BURY, a small village, consisting of about forty thatched houses. The church, which is situated on a hill, consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with an embattled tower at the west end, which though much dilapidated exhibits many vestiges of architectural beauty. Over a brook between the

village and the church, is a strong stone bridge, of two arches, supposed to have been built by some abbot of Ramsey.

Nearly two miles beyond Bury is WARBOYS, a considerable village, consisting chiefly of detached houses, mostly thatched, and at the north end forming a triangle, surrounding a green of that figure, and having a long branch extending towards the south, terminating with the church, which consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a north and south porch, and a handsome tower and spire at the west end, which rises immediately from the battlements, and, not like most others, from within the square; the chancel, which has been partly rebuilt, is so much shortened that a grave stone over a former rector, who was buried within the church, is now in the church-yard. In the windows are many fragments of stained glass, representing knights, kings, saints, and angels, and in the chancel, against the north wall, are two small but tasteful monuments, by Bacon, in memory of John Leman, Esq. of Northaw, Herts, who died in the year 1781; and his relict Elizabeth, who died in December, 1790.

“William Johnson, D. D. rector of this towne, was author of a book intituled, ‘*Deus Nobiscum*, or a sermon preached upon a great deliverance at sea, 1648, with a narrative annexed, &c. wherein it is said that he was twice ship-wreckt, and that he lived four days without any sustenance, and lay two nights and two days upon a rock in the deep several times, all hope of life being taken away.’—The said Dr. William Johnson had been (fellow) of Queen’s College, chaplain and sub-almoner to King Charles the Second, and the most witty and pious man living; he died archdeacon of Huntingdon, March, 1666-7, and was buried at Westminser, æt. fifty-four.” (*Cotton MS.*)

The village of Warboys is situated 66 miles from London, and consists, according to the late returns,

of 149 houses, and 943 inhabitants, of whom 252 were returned as being employed in agriculture.

The witches of Warboys, "as the unfortunate family of the Samwells have been denominated (says a modern writer) by the credulous votaries of a rank and debasing superstition, occupy a most distinguished page in the bloody annals of witchcraft. These miserable victims to popular delusion were John Samwell, Alice, his wife, and Ann, their daughter; all of whom, in defiance of common sense, and in the absence of all rational evidence, were publicly tried and executed. Their history, as given at length in a pamphlet of the time, furnishes a memorable instance of the infatuated credulity in regard to witchcraft which at that period possessed even the superior ranks of the community; and shews how strongly the human intellect may be fettered by prejudice and folly. The title of the narrative, as reprinted at London, in 1693, is as follows: 'The most strange and admirable *discoverie* of the three witches of Warboys, arraigned, convicted, and executed at Huntingdon, in this county, for the bewitching the five daughters of Robert Throckmorton, Esquire, and divers other persons, with sundrie develish and grievous torments; and also for bewitching *unto death* the Lady Cromwell: the like hath not been heard of in this age!' It will be seen from the opening of the narrative that the whole of the dreadful business sprung from the observation of a child!

'About the tenth of November, 1589, Mistress Jane, one of the daughters of Master Throckmorton, being neare the age of ten years, fell upon the soaine (sudden) into a strange kind of sickness, the manner whereof was as followeth. Some time she would sneeze very loude and thicke for the space of halfe an houre together, and presently as one in a swone lay quietly as long; sometime she woulde shake one leg, and no other part of her, as if the palsie had been

been in it, sometime the other : presently she would shake one of her arms, and then the other. In this manner she had continued to be affected for several days, but without any suspicion of witchcraft, when old *Alice Samuel* came to visit the sick child, and sat down by the side of her in the chimney corner, having a black knit cap on her head. This the child soon observed, and pointing at her, exclaimed, ‘Grandmother, look where the old witch sitteth : did you ever see one more like a witch than she is ? Take off her blacke thrum’d cap, for I cannot abide to look at her.’ The child afterwards became worse ; and Dr. Banow, ‘a man well known to be excellent skilful in phisicke,’ being applied to, repeatedly tried the effect of his prescriptions without success, and then said, that he had had some experience of the malice of some witches, and he verily thought that there was some kind of sorcerie and witchcraft wrought towards this child.’ Exactly one month afterwards, more of the daughters were seized with the same malady, and complained in the same manner of Mother Samuel ! Six of the servants, also, who were at different periods afflicted in a similar way, brought the same kind of charge against the now strongly-reputed witch, who was reported to be confederated with nine familiar spirits, whose visits to her were generally paid in the assumed form of dun chickens. Just before the ensuing Christmas, one of the children was attacked with a more violent fit than it had yet experienced, and was ‘threatened by the spirit with one stil more terrible ;’ though at the same time, Mother Samuel, who was present, was so much ‘affected at the sight, that she prayed many times that she might never see the like again in any of them.’ The children then entreated her to confess, that ‘they might be well, and keep a merry Christmas ;’ and their father also seconded their entreaties ; but in vain. He then requested her to charge the spirit, that his daughter might

might escape the fit with which she was threatened ; on which she ‘ presently said, I charge thee spirit, in the name of God, that Mistress Jane never have this fit.’ And again, at the father’s request, the old woman charged the spirit ‘ in the same manner’ to leave all the children immediately, and never to return to them again. ‘ Scarce had she uttered these words before three of them, who were then in their fits, and had so continued for the space of three weeks, wiped their eyes, and instantly stood upon their legges.’ This event appears to have surprised the old woman herself, who immediately fell upon her knees, and intreating Mr. Throckmorton to forgive her, confessed that she was the cause of all his childrens’ troubles ; and on the following day she publicly confirmed this confession in the church. She was then permitted to go home ; but her reflections, when in the midst of her family, assumed their natural tone, and she *denied* every thing she had before been induced to acknowledge. This being communicated to Mr. Throckmorton, he threatened to take her before the justices ; and on her steadily persisting in her innocence, he gave the constables in charge both of her, and of *Agnes*, her daughter, and on the same day they were taken before the Bishop of Lincoln at Buckden. Here, on her different examinations, she was led to confess, that ‘ a dun chicken did frequently suck on her chin, before it came to Mr. Throckmorton’s house, and that the ill and trouble which had come to his children had come by the means of the said dun chicken ; that she knew the said dun chicken was gone from the children, because it was come with the rest unto her, and they were then in the bottom of her bellie, and made her so full that she could scant lace her coat ; and that on the way as she came, *they weighed so heavy* that the horse she rid on did fall downe, and was not able to carrie her !’ These insane ravings, with many others of similar import, were thought sufficient by the
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the sapient prelate, and two justices his assistants, to warrant her committal to the gaol at Huntingdon, together with her daughter, against whom there as yet appears to have been no specific charge !

Previous to these latter events, however, the children were visited by the lady of Sir Henry Cromwell, and she had not been long with them when they fell into their usual fits, ‘an occurrence which invariably took place whenever any strangers came to see them.’—‘Whereupon she caused Mother Samuel to be sent for ; and taking her aside, she charged her deeply with this witchcraft, using also some hard speeches to her ; but she stiffly denied all, saying ‘that Master Throckmorton and his wife did her much wrong, so to blame her without cause.’ Lady Cromwell, unable to prevail with her by good speeches, sodainly pulled off her kercher, and taking a pair of sheeres clipped off a locke of her haire, and gave it privately to Mistress Throckmorton to burn ; upon which Mother Samuel in resentment, operated upon Lady Cromwell, bewitching her in like manner. Her ladyship’s fits were much like to the childrens ; and the saying of Mother Samuel ‘*Madam, I never hurt you as yet,*’ would never out of her mind.

“At the quarter sessions following the committal of the girl and her mother, Mr. Throckmorton requested the high sheriff and the justice to suffer him to ‘baile this maide’ and to have her home to his house, to see whether any such evidences of guilt-ness would appear against her as had before appeared in the children against her mother ! After some demur this was consented to ; and, within a few days after, Agnes Samuel had accompaned him home the children felt all of them into their fits ; and then the spirits did begin as plainly to accuse the daughter as ever they did the mother, and to tell the children that ‘the old woman hath set over her
spirits

spirits to her daughter, and that she had *bewitched them over againe.*'

"On the suggestions of 'the spirits, various proofs of the guilt of the hapless girl were afterwards tried, and, as the narrative affirms, always with instant success,' as was, 'repeatedly proved by different people, and even by the judge himself, the day before the trial of the culprits.' One of these proofs was a charm, or formula, conceived in the following words: 'I charge thee, Devil, as I am a witch, and a worser witch than my mother, and consenting to the death of Lady Cromwell, that thou suffer this child to be well at present.'—Encouraged, as it were, by the attention paid to their remarks, 'the spirits' now began to accuse the father, *John Samuel*, as they had before done the mother and daughter, and appealed to similar charges in attestation of the truth of their accusation, and the 'obstinacy of the old man;' this was only once proved previous to the trial of the delinquents. 'On the fifth of April, 1593, these three wicked offenders were arraigned before Mr. Justice Tanner, for bewitching of the Lady Cromwell to death; and for bewitching of Mistress Joane Throckmorton, Mistress Jane Throckmorton, and others; when Master Dorrington, doctor of divinitie, and parson of the town of Warboys; Thomas Neet, master of arte, and vicar of Ellington; the father of these afflicted children, and others of their relations, appeared as evidence against them. By these, the before-related proofs, presumptions, circumstances, and reasons, with many others of the same species, were at large delivered, until both the judge, justices, and jury, said openly, that the cause was most apparent; and that 'their consciences were well satisfied that the sayed witches were guiltie, and had deserved death.' During the trial, Mistress Jane Throckmorton was brought into court, 'and there in her fit was unable to speak, or to see any one, though *her eyes were open,*' till old Samuel,

Samuel, intimidated by the threat of the judge, that if he persisted in his refusal to pronounce the charm, 'the court would hold him guiltie of the crimes whereof he was accused,' said, in the hearing of all that were present, 'as I am a witch, and did consent to the death of Ladie Cromwell, so I charge thee Devil, to suffer Mistress Jane to come out of her fit at this present;' which words were no sooner spoken by the old witch, but the said Mistress Jane, as her accustomed order was, wiped her eyes, and came out of her fit.

"On such puerile and contemptible evidence were these ill fated beings adjudged guilty, and condemned to die. At the place of execution, the mother, who was nearly 80 years old, and whose faculties were impaired by age, and still further by the brutal reasonings of those who had supported the accusations of witchcraft, 'confessed her guilt,' and asserted that her husband was her associate in these wicked proceedings:' at the same time she strenuously exculpated her daughter. The father resolutely denied the charge against him; and the daughter, with equal warmth, protested her own innocence; but 'being willed to say the Lord's prayer, and the creed, when as she stood upon the ladder ready to be executed, she said the Lord's prayer, until she came to say, 'but deliver us from evil,' the which she could by no means pronounce; and in the creed, she missed very much, and could not say that she believed 'in the catholic church.' The goods of the much-injured sufferers were declared forfeited to Sir Henry Cromwell, as lord of the manor of Warboys, who gave them for the purpose of having an annual sermon preached at Huntingdon for ever against 'the sin of witchcraft.' "May not this sermon have tended to encourage that strong belief in witches which is still current among the common people of this county, and which, as some recent events at Great Paxton evidently prove, cannot

not always be restrained to the mere abuse of the presumed criminal? It would certainly be more to the credit of the parties *now* concerned if the discourse or sermon were constantly employed to *discountenance* the vulgar belief in witchcraft; which, whatever may be the opinion of those who give the tone to colloquial expression in the upper ranks of society, is still by far too general among the lower classes in many parts of this kingdom." (*Beauties of England, &c.*)

Returning from this digression, at the distance of two miles from Warboys, we pass through the village of OLD HURST, containing 17 houses, and 118 inhabitants; four miles beyond which is the small village of HARTFORD, the Church of which consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower, having pinnacles at the angles, at the west end: the nave is separated from the south aisle by three semi-circular arches, and from the north aisle by three pointed ones, all rising from round columns.

One mile and a half to the east of the last-mentioned place, is the village of WYTON, where, in the year 1795, according to the following extract from the church register, the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox was married: "*Charles James Fox*, of the parish of Chertsey, in the county of Surrey, bachelor, and Elizabeth Blanc, of this parish, were married in this church, by licence, this 28th day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, by me, J. Pery, rector." It should be observed that Mrs. Fox resided for a few weeks, previous to her wedding, with the Rev. J. Pery.

About one mile to the south of Wyton, across the Ouse, is the small village of HEMMINGFORD ABBOTS, which was given to the abbots of Ramsey by the munificent Bishop Æthelric, about the time of King Canute, and continued in their possession till the period of the Dissolution.

FORD GREY, or East Hemmingford, which is situated about half a mile from the latter, was likewise granted to the church of Ramsey, with several other manors, by King Hardicanute, through 'the entreaties of his mother Emma, who was a most magnificent lover of the Christian faith, and of monastic discipline.' In the east window of the church, which stands close upon the south bank of the Ouse, are various fragments of early painted glass; and the west window is likewise not unhandsome. The number of houses in the two Hemmingfords, according to the late returns, was 105, and of inhabitants 660.

Returning to our road, at the distance of about one mile, we pass through Huntingdon; three miles and a half beyond which, after passing through the village of Brampton, we arrive at the village of BUCKDEN, where is a venerable palace of the bishops of Lincoln, to whom this manor was granted by the abbot of Ely, during the reign of Henry the First, in return for the leave given him to "make his abbey a bishopric." The palace, which consists of two quadrangular courts, with a square tower, and entrance gateway, is principally of brick, and partly surrounded by a moat. "Bishop Rotherham (says Leland), built the new bricke tower at Buckden: he clene translated the hall, and did much coste there beside." Bishop Russel, his successor, built most of the remaining part; Bishop Williams, in the reign of James the First, and Bishop Sander-son, in that of Charles the Second, also expended much money on this building. The apartments are large, and its situation is pleasant, but the grounds are not extensive. In the parish church, which is a handsome fabric, several bishops of Lincoln lie buried. This village, which is situated 60 miles from London, consists, according to the late returns, of 165 houses, and 869 inhabitants, of whom 190 were returned as being employed in agriculture.

About

About one mile to the south-east of Buckden, and on the left of our road, is STIRKLOE HOUSE, the pleasant seat of Laurence Reynolds, Esq.; and at Little Paxton, a small village, situated in our road, at the distance of three miles from Buckden, are the seats of H. P. Stanley, Esq.; and Richard Reynolds, Esq.

At the distance of one mile and a quarter from the last-mentioned place we arrive at ST. NEOTS, a considerable market-town, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Ouse, and connected with the village of Eynesbury, by a handsome stone bridge of several arches.

“St. Neots (says Camden), commonly called *St. Neca's*, had its name from Neot, a learned and holy man, who spent his whole life in propogating the Christian religion, and whose body was translated hither from Neotstock in Cornwall; and in honour of him Alfric turned the palace of Earl Efrid into a monastery, which, after the Norman invasion, was enriched with many fair possessions by Dame Roisia, wife to Richard, lord of Clare; before this, the place was called *Ainulphsbury*, from Ainulph, another holy man, which name still remains in a part of it.” During the wars with France the monastery was seized with the other alien houses; but being made ‘*prioratus indigena*,’ it continued till the dissolution in the reign of Henry VIII. when its annual revenues were estimated at 240*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* The remains of the priory buildings, which stood near the present church, are very inconsiderable: the site and appurtenances, after its dissolution, were granted to Sir Richard Cromwell, knight, and now belong to the Earl of Sandwich.

The Church, which is the noblest edifice of the kind in the whole county, the architecture being of the more beautiful style of Henry the Seventh's time, appears to have been built about the year 1507. It consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with

a finely proportioned and ornamented tower, 150 feet in height at the west end. The interior is very neat, and is provided with a good organ. In a chapel here, styled Jesus Chapel, that was laid open to the church about the middle of the last century, are the remains of a monument, which is said once to have contained the relics of St. Neot; and a regal crown sculptured in stone, belonging to it, is still preserved; the windows are large and elegant, and were formerly adorned with stained glass, some fragments of which are still remaining.

The town is well-built, and consists of several streets, besides a large market-place. Its market is on Thursday; and fairs on the Saturday before the third Tuesday in January, old style; Ascension-day, Corpus Christi, December 17, and August 1. It is situated 56 miles from London, and consists, according to the late act, of 370 houses, and 1,752 inhabitants; viz. 794 males, and 958 females; of whom 360 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture.

At this town the Earl of Holland, with other noblemen, who had taken up arms against the Parliament, were defeated in July 1648.

The village of EYNESBURY, or Aynsbury, is situated on the opposite banks of the river, and connected with St. Neots, as before observed, by a stone bridge; it consists of 85 houses and 575 inhabitants. The Church stands separate from its tower, which is on the south-east side. By the north wall in the chancel, 'is a stone tombe, or coffin of stone, in which, as said, Saar de Quincey was buryed.' In the register of this parish, is the following singular entry, of a licence granted to *Eate Fleshe*, between the years 1556 and 1568.—“Whereas by a statute made in the 5th yeare of the Queene's Majestyes Raygne, that now is called the *Statute of Navigacion*, yt is graunted, that Persons notoriously *sycke* maye be lycensed by the Parson of the paryshe where the
Partyes

Partyes dwell, to enjoy the Benefyt of *ealyngge of Fleshe* on the Daies prohybyted by the saide Statute, for the recoverynge of theyre Healtie; (yf yt pleasith God) Let yt be knowne to the seere hereof, that Jhon Burton, of the Paryshe of Eynesburve in the Countye of Huntingdon, being verye sycke, *ys lycensyd to cate Fleshe* for the Tyme his syckness, soo that he enjoyeing the Benefytt of the Lycence, his syckness contynewinge 8 dayes, do cause the same to be regestered into the Regester Booke in the same Paryshe, accordynge to the tenor of Statute in that behalfe; and this Lycence no longer to indure than his syckness doth laste; by me Wylliam Samuells, Parson of Eynesburve."

At HAILWESTON, a village consisting of about 60 houses, situated to the north-west of St. Neots, "are (says Camden) two little *springs*, one of fresh water, the other somewhat salt: the latter is reckoned, by the neighbours, good against itch and leprosy, the former against dinness of sight."

*Journey from Elton to Woodstone; through
Chesterton.*

The village of Elton, which has already been mentioned in a former journey, is situated at the north-western extremity of the county, on leaving which we proceed in a easterly direction, and at the distance of three miles, after passing through the village of Chesterton, arrive at the village of ALWALTON, or Allerton, supposed by Dr. Stukeley to be a corruption from *Ald-~~w~~erk-ton*, but by Dr. Nere, who was rector of this parish, to have been derived from the Roman *Ad Vallum*, *Alwalton*, or *Adelwold-tune*, from Adelwold, bishop of Winchester. Some very high banks of an ancient town were seen by Mr. Gale, in the year 1731, among the fields and hedges, on the east side of the high road, near this village.

Two miles and a half beyond Alwalton, after passing

sing through the village of Overton Waterville, is OVERTON LONGUEVILLE, or Long Orton, as it is corruptly called, which being ' forfeited for felony, was redeemed of King John by Nigel Lovetoft, whose sister and co-heiress married Hubert, alias Robert de Bromford; and their children assumed the name of Lovetoft." This manor is at present the property and seat of the Earl of Aboyne, who acquired it by his marriage with Miss Cope, second daughter and co-heiress of the late Sir Charles Cope Bart. the former owner, to whose memory there is a mural monument in the church. The mansion is not large, but it is pleasantly situated amidst clumps of wood and fruitful meadows.

In the church-yard of this village is an ancient monument of a knight, whose sculptured figure, though greatly mutilated, shews him to have been represented in armour, with his head resting on a pillow; he appears to have been cross-legged, with a lion at his feet. The entire costume of the figure is that of the 12th century; and the knight represented was probably one of the Lovetofts. According to a tradition of the inhabitants, recorded by Bishop Kennet, this tomb was intended to commemorate " a Lord Longueville, who in fighting with the Danes near this place, received a wound in his belly so that his entrails fell out; but wrapping them round the wrist of his left arm, he continued the combat with his right hand till he had killed the Danish king, and soon after fell himself."

At the distance of one mile and a half from the last-mentioned place, we arrive at the village of Woodstone, about four miles to the south of which is YAXLEY, a small but ancient market-town, called in the Domesday Book *Takesle*. The market, which is on Wednesday, was for a long time discontinued, but has of late been revived, the town having within these few years increased in importance from the contiguity of the barracks at Norman Cross. The Church,

Church, which is a handsome structure, is remarkable for its well-proportioned spire, which is seen at a considerable distance on all sides round. This town is situated 78 miles from London, and consists, according to the late returns, of 215 houses, and 986 inhabitants; viz. 466 males, and 490 females, of whom 48 were returned as being employed in agriculture.

Journey from Bythorne to Penny Stanton; through Huntingdon.

BYTHORNE is a small village situated 70 miles from London, at the western extremity of the county; it contains 47 houses and 269 inhabitants.

At the distance of five miles to the east of Bythorne, we pass through the village of SPALLWICK, containing 42 houses and 259 inhabitants; about four miles to the south-west of which is KIMBOLTON, a small market-town, situated 63 miles from London, and consisting, according to the late returns, of 252 houses, and 1,266 inhabitants: the number of males and females were then equal; of whom 160 were returned as being employed in agriculture.—Its market is on Friday; and fairs on the Friday in Easter Week, and December 11.

In the Church several of the Montagues lie buried, to whom various memorials have been erected; among which is a costly monument to the memory of Henry, first Earl of Manchester, on which is his effigies, with the following inscription:

“Here lyeth Sir Henry Montagu, Knt, Lord Kimbolton, Viscount Mandeville, Earl of Manchester, who in his younger years professed the common law, was chosen Recorder of London, and afterwards made the King’s Serjeant-at-Law, thence chief Justice of England, afterwards Lord High-Treasurer of England, then Lord President of the King’s Most Honble. Privy Counsell, and dyed Lord Privy Seale.”

He died on the seventh of November, 1642.

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The only place of note in this town is Kimbolton Castle, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Manchester. It is of unknown but of very remote origin. "The castle (says Leland) is double diked, and the building of it metely strong: it longed to the Mandevilles, Erles of Essex. Sir Richard Wingfield built new fair lodgyns and galleries upon the old foundation of the castle. There is a plotte now clene desolated, not a mile by west from Kimbolton, called Castle Hill, where appear ditches and tokens of old buildings." Queen Catherine, after her divorce from Henry VIII. resided some time in this castle which has since been greatly improved, or rather rebuilt, in a handsome style: it is a quadrangular building, the interior most superbly fitted up, and decorated with handsome paintings: the library is large, and the book-cases are very elegant.

At Stonley, a village situated a short distance to the south-east of Kimbolton, was a small priory of Austin canons, founded, according to Leland by William Mandeville, Earl of Essex, about the year 1180, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. At the time of the suppression of the lesser houses here were seven canons, whose revenues were estimated at 62*l.* 12*s.* 3¼*d* per annum.

About three miles to the south of Kimbolton is GREAT STOUGHTON, a considerable village, consisting of 173 houses and 850 inhabitants. The Church, which is a venerable fabric, consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower on the west. At the east end of the south aisle is a costly monument, now partly mutilated, erected by Sir Oliver Cromwell, K. B. to the memory of his friend Sir George Wauton, who died in the year 1606, aged 72 years; he is represented in armour, lying upon a high table, supported by two male figures standing upon elevated pedestals.

Two miles to the east of great Stoughton is Gains Hall,

Hall, a seat and manor anciently belonging to the Abbots of Ramsey, and since to the families of Lake and Beverley, but now the property and residence of J. Duberley, Esq. To the west of this village is another seat, belonging to Earl Ludlow, of whose family was the celebrated republican general of that name.

Returning to our road, at the distance of about two miles from Spaldwick, we pass through the village of ELLINGTON, containing 50 houses and 306 inhabitants; three miles beyond which is the village of BRAMPTON, consisting of 166 houses and 780 inhabitants; and at the distance of seven miles from which, after passing through Hinchinbrooke, Huntingdon, and Godmanchester, we arrive at FENNY STANTON, a village, situated at the eastern extremity of the county on the borders of Cambridgeshire, and consisting, according to the late returns, of 122 houses and 704 inhabitants.

*Journey from Waresley to Chatteris Ferry through
St. Ives.*

WARESLEY is a small village, situated at the southern extremity of the county, and containing 38 houses, and 195 inhabitants; about three miles to the south-west of which is the village of EVERTON, a detached parish, being wholly insulated by Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire. In the church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is the following inscription on a monument to the memory of "Sir Humphrey Winche, alias de la Winche, Knt. who in the 4th year of King James, Anno Dni. 1606, was sent by him to serve in Ireland, as chief baron and counsellor of state for that kingdom; from whence recalled, he served his Majesty as one of his justices of his court of Common Pleas, &c. until an apoplexy seized on him in his robes the 4th day of February, 1624, in the 71st year of his age, whereof about
24 hours,

24 hours after he died, in Chancery-Lane, London ; whose corpse embalmed was buried here below."

On leaving Waresley we proceed in a northerly direction, and at the distance of four miles pass through the village of Eltisley, in Cambridge-shire, two miles beyond which is the village of HILTON, containing 37 houses, and 223 inhabitants ; and about three miles farther we arrive at ST. IVES, a small market town, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Ouse, and in the Saxon times called *Slepe*, by which appellation it is mentioned in the Domesday Book, but owes its present name of St. Ives from Ivo, a Persian bishop, who preached the gospel in England about the year 600, and after his death was canonized. The monks of Ramsey having afterwards obtained possession of *Slepe*, and labouring to turn it to the best advantage, pretended that the remains of St. Ivo were accidentally discovered here by a ploughman ; and the place where they had been found was honoured by the erection of a priory or cell, subordinate to the former abbey. The account of the discovery of St. Ivo's remains is thus given by the Ramsey historian.

" The blessed relics of that holy archbishop, which venerable antiquity of many ages had entombed in the land of the estate of *Slepe*, near the channel of the river Ouse, were found, whilst the plougher turned up the bowels of the earth deeper with the plough, compelled by the will of God, with oxen. Cleaving fast to the possession of so great a treasure, which while all were ignorant whose remains they were, the saint appearing in a visit by night to a certain honest man of the ville, affirmed to be his own, and directed the discovery to be made known at Ramsey, where three of his companions were also to be found. The Lord Abbot Ædnoth, convinced of the truth of this vision by supernatural testimony, sent for his associate in good works, the Abbot Germanus : and these two
having

having the precious relics of exalted piety placed upon their shoulders, conveyed them, attended by a great multitude of people, to the church of Ramsey, where, at this day, they shine with renowned miracles. In the tenth year then after the death of our patron Earl Ailwyn, and on the same day on which he had been entombed, viz. 8th kal. of May, the earth, through the divine bounty, gave us a new advocate, not in anywise to be afterwards snatched from us by destiny, who, from the place of his repose, unceasingly intercedes before God for the same, nay even for all his worshippers."

On the spot where the remains of St. Ivo is stated to have been discovered, a church was built by the Abbot Adnoth, and in the year 1017, the priory was erected by Earl Adelmár, who placed here some Benedictine monks from Ramsey, and granted them various possessions and privileges. The church and priory offices were burnt in the year 1207, but being rebuilt, continued in subordination to Ramsey till after the dissolution, when the site of the Priory was granted to Sir Thomas Audley. The priory-barn and dove-house are yet standing in the north-east part of the town.

The buildings of this town are mostly modern, the greater part of it having been destroyed by a dreadful fire, on the 30th of April 1689, and which "began in a malt house, at the end of White Hart Lane, next Paddle Moor. The wind being very high, the fire presently flew up to the street, and cross the sheep-market, consuming every thing in its way down to the water side; as also part of Bridge-street, and of the two houses over the bridge. It laid in ashes messuages and dwellings belonging to 122 persons and families, with all their household goods, malt, corn, grain, hay, shop-goods, houses, and merchandizes: the whole loss amounting to upwards of 13,072*l*."

The Church, which is a very neat edifice, consists
of

of a nave, chancel, and aisles with a north and south porch, and a handsome tower at the west end, surmounted by a spire, which has been twice blown down. The tower is sustained on strong piers, and is open to the aisles by pointed arches. The sepulchral memorials, both in the church and churchyard, are numerous, but do not record any thing particularly remarkable. In this town are two baptist meetings, a quaker meeting, and a presbyterian meeting; the latter of which had its rise at the period of the civil wars, when the ejected minister of St. Ives was supported by the inhabitants in oppositon to the existing government.

Over the river is a good stone bridge of six arches, which is said to have been first erected by the abbots of Ramsey; near the middle of the bridge, over one of the piers, is an ancient building, probably intended for a chapel, but now inhabited as a dwelling; the upper part, which suffered by the fire in the year 1689, is traditionally said to have served as a light-house to persons navigating the river Ouse.

In the Saxon times St. Ives is said to have had a mint; but this opinion, says Mr. Gough "rests entirely on a mistake of a coin of Edmund, having on the reverse Ive Moneta, the name of the Mint-master, which in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' was appropriated to St Ives; whereas that name was not known in the Saxon times, and it is called Slepe in Domesday."

The government of the town is under the superintendence of a high constable. The charter for a market, which is held on Mondays, was granted about the year 1290, by Edward the First. It is one of the largest in the kingdom for beasts, sheep, poultry, pigs, &c. and is said by the inhabitants to be only second to that of Smithfield in London. Here are also two well frequented fairs on Whit-Monday, and October 10.

On

On the outskirts of the town are several good mansions, the residence of respectable families; the principal of these is Slope Hall, so called by the present possessor and resident Colonel White, but more usually known by the name of *Cromwell Place*, from Cromwell having resided here when he rented the farm of Col. White's ancestors; one of whom, built the present substantial brick edifice, on the site of the old house, about the beginning of the last century.

St. Ives is situated 63 miles from London, and contains, according to the late returns, 478 houses, and 2099 inhabitants, viz. 1035 males, and 1064 females, of whom 723 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 93 in agriculture.

In the pits in the neighbourhood of this town, the *Corvus Arvensis Belemnites*, and other fossils, are occasionally found.

About two miles to the east of St. Ives is the village of HOLYWELL, which, including the hamlet of Needingworth, consists of 105 houses, and 623 inhabitants. This village derives its name from a *well* or *spring* of soft water, which rises near the bottom of the church-yard, and which in the days of superstitious credulity was much frequented by religious devotees.

Four miles to the north-east of Holywell, is the village of BLUNTISHAM, consisting principally of one long irregular street. The church is a handsome and nearly uniform building, the chief variation being in three of the windows on the north side. At the west end is a good embattled tower, surmounted by a spire, and on the south side a large porch, opening under a pointed arch, above which is a broken niche for a statue, with sculptures of heads and other figures; among which are two flying monsters, with distended jaws, for water-spouts. The interior is light, and decently kept. At the en-

trance of the chancel is an old wooden screen, carved and ornamented in the Gothic style; and at the end of the north aisle is a piscina, and some ancient stained glass remains in the crockets of the east windows. The font, which is octagonal, is ornamented with sculptures of roses, masks, &c. On the north side of the tower, at the west end, is an apartment, used as a charity school for poor boys of Bluntisham and Earith, who are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. In the church-yard, which commands an extensive view into Cambridgeshire, including the towers of Ely Cathedral, and several other churches, is a tomb stone with the following singular inscription to the memory of *Adrian Lucas*, a celebrated prize-fighter and wrestler, who died in May, 1672.

Here lyes the conquerer conquered,
Valiant as ever England bred,
Whom neither art, nor steel, nor strength,
Could e'er subdue, till death at length
Threw him on his back; and here he lyes,
In hopes hereafter to arise.

The population of Bluntisham, as returned in the year 1801, was 460, the number of houses 83.

“ In September, 1741, a most extraordinary hurricane happened at Bluntisham. A storm from the south-west, bringing with it a mist, and seeming not 30 yards high from the ground rolled along at the rate of a mile and a half in a minute, with a noise like thunder. It began exactly at noon, and lasted about 13 minutes, eight of them in full violence. Dr. Knight's house was untiled, the statues and balustrades on it blown down, as also all the stabling, 60 empty barns in the parish, the alehouse, and about 12 dwelling houses out of 100, and all shook from their under pinnings; all the mills in the country, and many stacks of hay and corn; the pigeons that were flying in its tract were dashed to
3 pieces

pieces against the ground. The fine spire of St. Ives and that of Hemmingford were blown down. Its course was from Huntingdon to St. Ives, Erith, between Wisbeach and Downham to Lynne, and so to Snetsham, not further south-west than Huntingdon or north-east than Downham; very few trees escaped. Its violence was not less at Somersham.—Mr. Whiston, who lived at Wisbich, watched it very narrowly. There were two currents of clouds that moved on with great force and rapidity, one from the north-west, the other from the south-west; the south-west was the strongest. These two currents united between Wisbich and Lynne, when nothing could withstand their violence. The storm blew down St. Margaret's great church at Lynne, which cost the town 8000*l.* to rebuild. It was accompanied with thunder and lightning at Cambridge, where it was not so violent, and only a few booths were blown down at Sturbitch fair. It seems to have been such a storm as happened in Sussex about 12 years before; a calm succeeded for an hour, and the wind then continued pretty high till 10 o'clock at night." (*Gough's Camden.*)

About one mile to the east of Bluntisham is the respectable hamlet of Erith or Earith, situated near the edge of the county, and consisting of 71 houses and 362 inhabitants. The houses form a street about half a mile in length, and many of them are inhabited by Quakers, who have a meeting-house here. It has a fair on the 4th of May, and 1st of November.

At a short distance from Erith is Belfars Hill, a curious artificial mount, supposed to have been thrown up by those who took up arms against William the Norman in the year 1066, after he had defeated Harold at the battle of Hastings: at that time it was well defended by marshes and bogs.

At the distance of one mile and a half to the east of Earith is the hamlet of COLNE principally consisting of thatched cottages, scattered over a large plot

of ground. The church, which is nearly half a mile from the village, appears from the style of its architecture, to have been erected about the time of Henry the Third. It consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower at the west end, standing within the area of the church, and open to the aisles, but not to the nave; the arch on that side having been walled up for additional support. In the south wall of the chancel is a piscina; and at the end of the south aisle, where was probably a chapel, is a double piscina. Some mutilated remains of arms and figures in stained glass, appear in two or three of the windows. The walls are supported by buttresses, those on the west side, being particularly strong. This edifice was new roofed, and otherwise repaired in the year 1807.

At this village the Lady Blanche Wake, daughter of the Earl of Lancaster, and a near relation of Edward the Third, had a house, which is now totally destroyed. A most violent quarrel happened between the lady and Bishop Lisle, about their respective boundaries, which produced a rencounter between their domestics, in which one of her servants was killed. This enmity did not end but with the complete ruin and death of the bishop.

Returning to our road, at the distance of nearly six miles from St. Ives, we pass through the pleasant village of SOMERSHAM, principally consisting of one street, about three-quarters of a mile in length running east and west, with another, but much shorter crossing the former near the upper end.

The Bishop of Ely had a noble palace at this place, the remaining part of which was converted into a good manor house, and was the residence of the late Thomas Hammond, Esq. till within these few years, when it was entirely pulled down by the Duke of Manchester. The site of the palace, which stood at a short distance westward from the church, is partly built on, but the adjacent grounds

grounds still retain vestiges of their ancient appropriation.

The church is a noble and spacious building of stone, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a substantial tower, embattled, at the west end, and two porches, now disused at the sides; in the south porch is a large stone bason for holy water. The roofs of the nave and aisles are of timber, and leaded above; the corbel supporters displaying a singular mixture of curious and grotesque carved figures. In the south wall, near the altar, is a double piscina, and a triple graduated stone seat, separated by light shafts, with pointed-headed arches above. The whole church is in a good state of repair; and with the exception of the chancel is covered over with a thick stucco, partly composed of small gravelly pebbles.

Here is a good free-school, to which the Hammond family have been great contributors, and a noble school-house, near the church yard, was begun to be built in the year 1782, the front of which is upwards of 54 feet long.

A mineral spring was discovered at this place by the late Dr. Layard, but its virtues are now but little noticed.

The population of Somersham, according to the late act, was 833, viz. 393 males, and 440 females; the number of houses was 126; which being mostly white-washed, gives them an air of cheerful cleanliness not often seen.

The manor of the soke of Somersham, which includes several of the adjoining parishes, belonged some years since to the Hammonds of Kent, but was afterwards the property of the Duke of Manchester, by purchase from the last Thomas Hammond, Esq. who left no children. It has been since bought by Sir Robert Burton, who still retains the manorial rights, though he has disposed of a considerable portion of the estates.

In the year 991 this manor was given to the monastery of Ely by the brave Duke Brithnoth, with several other manors, on condition, that if he should be slain in battle, the monks should inter his body in their church; which, as the event demanded, they punctually performed. The following are the circumstances, which led to this valuable donation, as recorded in the *Librum Eliencom*. “Brithnoth was the bravest duke of the Northumbrians: and, for his wonderful wisdom, and bodily courage, was surnamed by all *alderman*. He was eloquent in speech, robust in strength, large in body, active in warfare, and beyond measure courageous: besides which he revered the church, and bestowed his whole patrimony for the use of the ministers of God. He passed his whole life in defending the liberties of his country, and would sooner die than suffer an injury done to it to go unrevenged. Therefore, when the Danes, at a certain time, had landed at *Maldune* (Malden), he hastened to encounter them with an armed force and slew almost the whole of them on the bridge over the river. The few who got back animated their brethren to revenge the deaths of their countrymen, and in the fourth year afterwards they again land at Maldune, under their leaders, Justin and Guthmund; and immediately give out that they are come to avenge their former loss, and proclaim that he should be accounted a coward who should not dare to enter into combat with Brithnod.”

“The duke, incensed at their boldness, summoned his former companions to this enterprize, and, spurred on, by his too great courage, he took his way to the war, with only a few warriors. In the course of his way he draw near to Ramsey Abbey, and requested entertainment and provision for his men. It was told him that the place was not sufficient for so great a number; but that himself, and seven of his companions, might have what he desired.

sired. To this, it is said, the duke thus replied ; ‘ Let the Lord Abbot know, that I alone, without the soldiers, will not dine ; because I alone, without them, am not able to fight.’ So departing, he directed his way to the church of Ely, informing the Abbot Ælsi, that he, with a small force, was, about to cross over the island to battle, and that if he pleased, himself and his companions would sup with him. The abbot, with the consent of his convent, replied that in a work of charity he was not terrified with any number, but rather rejoiced at their arrival.

“ Being therefore received, with all his companions, he is entertained with a kingly hospitality, and through the diligent attention of the monks, he was inflamed with a great love of the place ; nor did it seem to him that he had ever done any thing good if he should have left this kindness unrewarded. On the morrow then, he came into the chapter-house, and returning thanks to the abbot and convent for so liberal a charity, he in recompence immediately gave them these capital manors, *Spaldrewich, Trumpintune, Ratendune, Hesberic, Scham,* and *Acholl* ; and setting forth the business on which he was going, he granted them, on condition that if he fell in battle his body should be brought hither and buried, the other manors of *Fulburne, Therersham, Impetune, Pampeworde, Crochestune, Fineberge, Tripelawe, Herdwic,* and *Sumersham*, with its appendages ; and more than these, thirty marcs of gold, and twenty pounds of silver ; he adorned this donation with two golden crosses, with two borders of his robe, precious wrought with gold and jewels, and with two gloves artfully made. Afterwards commending himself to the prayers of the brethren, he hastened with his companions to the war.

“ On arriving, he was neither shaken by the fewness of his own company, nor intimidated by the multitude

multitude of his enemies, but he directly engaged them. At length few of his warriors remaining, he perceived that he must die, yet even this did not abate his ardour, and a great slaughter of his enemies being made, he had almost turned them to flight, when the foe, encouraged by the weakness of his companions, concentrated themselves in the form of a wedge, and with one accord rushing upon him, with great labour cut off his head, whilst fighting, and carried it from thence into their own country. But the abbot having heard the event of the war, went with some of his monks to the field of battle, and having found the body, brought it to this church and buried it with honour, fixing on, in place of his head, a round lump of wax; by which mark, being recognised long afterwards, he was placed honourably among others."

At the distance of five miles beyond Somersham, we arrive at Chatteris Ferry, on the river Nen, where in the year 1757 several human skeletons were found; and about the year 1731, near this place, in a piece of fen-land, belonging to William Thompson, Esq. the plough turned up and broke a small urn, containing several Roman coins; and Mr. Thompson, and the Rev. T. Whiston, of Ramsey, digging near the spot, found another, which contained about sixty, mostly copper, and of the later emperors.

, AGRICULTURE.

THE county of Huntingdon possesses several distinct sorts of soil, viz. fen or moor, skirty land, meadow land, strong deep stapled soil, either consisting of clay, or of gravel, with a mixture of loam, and thin stapled light clay.

The *Fen-lands* yield but little profit, on account of the great defect of the drainage; they consist of about 44,000 acres, including lakes, and about one seventh part of what is called the great Bedford Level, of which more than 50,000 acres are drained by a different outfall. Of these 44,000 acres, about eight or ten thousand may be called productive, but even these are kept, if kept at all from inundation, at an expence which is equal to near one third part of the rent, and are at all times in a state of extreme hazard. “It may seem paradoxical (says Mr. Maxwell) that the fens of Huntingdonshire, whose surface is comparatively high, should be worse drained than those that lie between them and the sea, the surface of which last is considerably lower; the natural supposition being that water will inevitably fall from the higher to the lower level. But this is the case with all the fens that are upon the skirts of the high land, and proves only that the general drainage is executed upon principles fundamentally wrong. The fact is that there was not a proper outfall to the sea, at the time of the general undertaking, to drain the fens, nearly a century and a half ago; and ingenious men employed themselves, not in obtaining an outfall as they ought to have done, but in constructing large drains, and high banks, within the boundaries of the fens, expecting the water would force its own passage, in spite of every impediment; though the distance between the fen and the sea was from ten to fifteen and twenty miles. This not proving to be the case, ingenuity was set to work, to invent engines for the purpose

purpose of throwing the water out of the lands into the internal rivers. Still it did not find its way to the sea, but overtopped the banks, or broke them down with the weight of its pressure; even to this moment, instead of resorting to the outfall, the engines have been increased in size, and the banks raised still higher, so that the water, which, if there had been an outfall, would have found its way to the sea, and if left to itself would have rested on the lowest of the land, has been forced in a retrograde motion over the surface of the higher lands; hence the deplorable state of the fens in Huntingdonshire."

Of late years the mode of management of the fen lands has been much improved. "Formerly, nothing, (continues Mr. Maxwell) was thought of but getting as much as possible out of the land, and trusting to a general drowning for restoring its goodness. The common practice now is, first to set apart some given proportion of the farm, which is held sacred from the plough; then to haye one third of the remainder under the plough, and two thirds in grass; keeping the whole of that remainder in a succession of tillage and grass. That portion which is immediately under the plough is divided either into three or four seasons for occupation, as follows: if into three, first year pare and burn; after six, seven, or eight years, grass, and coleseed brushed in upon the first ploughing, but little or none suffered to stand for a crop, it being fed off in the winter with sheep; and then generally after one ploughing, sowed the second year, with oats, which are generally so rank as to make it impracticable to have grass seeds with them; third year, wheat or oats, with seeds, to remain until it comes again into a succession for tillage. If three crops of wheat are taken, oats are sowed after the wheat, or wheat after the oats, and sometimes oats or barley. The fen-men are the most expert of any in the world at ploughing,

ploughing, no such thing as a driver being known, although they frequently plough with three mares, which are always abreast, and guided with a line; and it is incredible how fast the business proceeds. A fen ploughman has been known to win a considerable wager, by ploughing an acre of high land without a single balk, keeping his mares always on a trot, even at the land's end, those being the two conditions of the bet. The common rate of ploughing is about two statute acres with the paring plough, and about one acre and a half with the seed plough per day." Instead of carts, the fen-farmers use light waggons, one side of which being made of loose boards, for conveniency in the carriage, and distribution of farm-yard manure. The average rent of the cultivated part of the fens is from ten to twelve shillings per acre, subject to tithes, but in a few instances however the rent is as high as forty shillings per acre.

The *Skirty Lands*, of which there are about 5000 acres in Huntingdonshire, are peculiar to those counties which border on the fens, and may be considered as an almost imperceptible link in the great chain of nature holding together two distinct and different sorts of soil. It is neither moor, clay, gravel, nor loam; but partakes of the properties of moor, combined with whatever soil is severed from the fens. It is, generally speaking, rich grazing land, the surface of which being considerably higher than that of the fen properly so called, would seldom be flooded, were it not for the injudicious contrivances by which the waters from the lower lands are raised up, instead of being drained off by a proper outfall.

The *Meadow Lands*, which consist of about 1000 acres, bordering on the rivers Nene and Ouse, are extremely productive, but the crops are frequently damaged by the floods, and sometimes totally carried
away;

away; this chiefly happens along the banks of the Ouse, from St. Neot's to Erith; and the numerous water-mills which are placed on this stream increase the risk of damage. Though these meadows are in general very favourably situated for the purpose, the art of properly watering them is but little practised. The pasture lands are generally kept too wet and frequently suffered to be overrun with ant-hills.

The *Deep-stapled Lands*, principally consist of a strong, deep clay, more or less intermixed with loam. Great part of this land is still in an open field state, where each particular occupier is necessarily obliged to pursue whatever course of tillage is practised by the parish at large; this on the best of the land is a four year's course, viz. first year fallow; second, wheat or barley; third, beans; and fourth, barley or wheat.

On the *Thin-stapled Lands*, or more ordinary land, as well as in the still less fertile parts of the county, a three years' course is pursued; as, first, fallow; second, wheat or barley; third, beans and peas, or oats. But where the land is fit for turnips; first, turnips; second, barley or wheat; third, wheat, if after barley; or beans, if after wheat. The average produce from the best of the inclosed lands may be stated at five quarters per acre of barley, four of beans, and three and a half of wheat.

Upwards of one third of the high lands are yet uninclosed. The more ancient enclosed parts are mostly in the hands of large proprietors; but in the new inclosures, and in the open fields, property is divided among a much greater number of persons. The rental of many farms in the inclosed parts amounts from 200*l.* to 500*l.* per annum; while in the open fields, the farms are mostly under 150*l.* a year, and even as low as 50*l.* a year; and on some estates the tenantry have no more than a yearly interest in the lands they occupy.

The

The woodlands are but of inconsiderable extent, and the country in general is thin of timber; which is attributed to the very great demand for it in the fens; and the underwood is sold at a higher price by the pole than in most other counties.

The breed of *Sheep* has been greatly improved since inclosures have been adopted; and few parts of the kingdom can boast of more useful and profitable sheep than what are kept in the inclosed parts of Huntingdonshire. They are nearly approaching to the Leicestershire and Lincolnshire breeds, from which they are not easily distinguished, and with each of which the native breed having been a good deal mixed; they are of the polled sort, and though profitable are not distinguished for symmetry of form. The wool is of pretty good quality; the average produce is between seven and eight pounds from each fleece. The sheep bred in the open fields and common lands are much inferior, and their average produce of wool is scarcely half the above quantity: those bred in the cultivated part of the fens are mostly of the Lincolnshire sort, though not of the superior kind.

The *neat cattle* "are the refuse of the Lancashire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire breeds, or are bred from those sorts without any particular care in selecting them; oxen are purchased for grazing without any particular choice in the breed, and unfortunately are never used in husbandry. From the open state of the country dairy farming is not much followed, and the cows are used for suckling calves in the southern parts, to supply the London market." (*Stone's Gen. View.*)

In the fens mares are used for all the purposes of agriculture; and every farmer breeds from them as many as he can, selling off the colts at two years old and as many of the fillies as can be spared, with proper attention to the filling up of his team. They are also in general use in other parts of the

county; but the high land farmer does not breed near so many colts as the fen man; though in general they keep up their teams without going to fairs.

In the agricultural surveys of this county, the situation of the labourers in husbandry have been differently stated. Mr. Maxwell says, "that the poor, in general, have dwellings suited to their station; and as almost every one of them may grow his own potatoes and have constant employment, they are naturally as little disposed to emigrate from Huntingdonshire as from other counties." On the other hand Mr. Stones remarks, "that the little employment given to the husbandmen in respect to constant work throughout the year, the labourers remain with the farmers during the winter season, to thrash out their grain, and on the approach of summer set off for more cultivated counties, where labour is more required." "There is," he continues, "a scarcity of comfortable cottages for the poor of this county, and the farmers are more studious to prevent this very necessary class of men from making settlements amongst them, than to provide them useful and profitable employments; the most distressing circumstance resulting from which is, that on the approach of harvest, inhabitants of the country cannot be found to reap, gather, and embarn the corn, and were it not from the accidental peregrinations of the Irish, of manufacturers from Leicestershire, and persons of other distant counties, the corn must be spoiled in the fields. Hence it results that in some parts of the county, in times when labourers are scarce, a guinea and upwards per acre is frequently paid for reaping wheat and oats, which according to an equal scale in the price of labour, might otherwise be performed for seven shillings; and it has often occurred, that at a critical time in harvest, when labourers have been wanted extremely,
that

that half a guinea, and even upwards, has been paid them.

“ Comfortable habitations (continues our author) should be provided upon every estate for the industrious labourers who are employed upon it ; and where it is necessary that any new erections shall take place, I would recommend that they should be placed contiguous to each other, and that each labourer should have a portion of land to supply him with esculent roots ; and where necessary, with the means of maintaining an hardy cow of the Scotch or Welch breeds. Provision thus made for the necessary labourers upon each estate, there would be no doubt of an increase of inhabitants, whose duty, as well as interest, it would be, to exert themselves to the utmost of their power for the farmers, at all seasons of the year, whilst the influence of the neighbouring magistracy would be a barrier against their being oppressed.”

A TABLE OF THE POPULATION OF HUNTINGDONSHIRE;

According to the Returns under the Act of Parliament, in 1801.

| <i>Hundred, Township, &c.</i> | <i>Inhabited Houses.</i> | <i>By how many families.</i> | <i>Uninhabited Houses.</i> | <i>Males.</i> | <i>Females.</i> | <i>Employed in Agriculture.</i> | <i>Ditto in trade or handicraft.</i> | <i>Total of Persons</i> |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Hundred of Hurstingstone, . . | 2011 | 2534 | 35 | 5699 | 5745 | 2729 | 1299 | 11444 |
| Hundred of Leightonstone, . . | 1973 | 1530 | 17 | 3577 | 3669 | 2194 | 529 | 7246 |
| Hundred of Norman Cross, . . | 1295 | 1522 | 29 | 3367 | 3435 | 2218 | 797 | 6802 |
| Hundred of Joseland, | 1912 | 2214 | 48 | 4885 | 5156 | 2389 | 980 | 10041 |
| Town of Huntingdon, | 350 | 350 | 6 | 993 | 1042 | 6 | 879 | 2035 |
| Total . | 6841 | 8150 | 135 | 18521 | 19047 | 9536 | 4484 | 37568 |

RARE PLANTS

FOUND IN HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Asplenium Ruta muraria. White Maiden hair, Wall rue, or Tent-wort. Found on old walls, and in moist chinks of stones, at Wolley.

Astragalus glycyphyllos. Wild Liquorice, or Liquorice Vetch; in meadows, pastures, and in hedges, especially in a chalky soil.

Bupleurum tenuissimum. The least Hare's-ear; on a bank by the northern road a little beyond Huntingdon.

Carduus eriophorus. Woolly-headed Thistle; by the road sides in this county.

Geranium sanguineum. Bloody Cranes Bill; on limestone rocks, and in dry stony pastures.

Gnaphalium dioicum. Mountain Cud-weed, or Cats-foot; in dry hilly pastures.

Inula Helenium. Elecampane; in damp meadows and pastures, about Bugden.

Linum perenne B. Wild blue Flax, with small heads and flowers; in meadows and pastures of a limestone soil.

Lythrum Hyssopifolia. Grass poly, or small Hedge Hyssop.

Myrica Gale. Goule, sweet Willow, or Dutch Myrtle; in boggy places.

Paris quadrifolia. Herb Paris, True Love, or One-berry; in woods and shady places.

Sedum dasyphyllum. Round-leaved Stone-crop; on walls about Bugden.

Silene noctiflora. Night-flowering campion; in woods.

A LIST OF
THE PRINCIPAL WORKS

That have been Published in Illustration of the
Topography, Antiquities, &c.
Of Huntingdonshire.

WHETHER Sir Robert Cotton wrote the description of this county which is inserted in Speed is not certain: he seems, however, from the following paragraph in Smith's "Vita Cotton," to have collected for such a work, "Cottonus de notitia comitatus Huntingdoniensis, in quo natus erat, edenda olim cogitasse, facile in ducar ut credam ex materia congesta e libro censuali aliisque, sed aliis studiis impeditus, nonnulla processisse videtur." Nobody has taken up what this great antiquary's engagements prevented him from pursuing; and indeed very little has been published relative to this county.

This county was visited by Hugh Cotgrave, Richmond Herald, for Harvey, 1566; and by N. Charles, Lancaster Herald, 1613.

Mr. Hashby has a printed undated receipt for five shillings for a visitation of Huntingdonshire by J. Clements.

The English Topographer mentions a piece, entitled, "The Huntingdon divertisement, or an interlude for the general entertainment of the county feast, held at Merchant-Taylor's Hall, June 30, 1678."

The History of Ramsey Abbey, by an anonymous author was published in Dr. Gale's *Historiæ Britannicæ Scriptorum*, XV. O. 1691. p. 385. It consisted of four parts, of which the last is now not to be found, though quoted by Spelman in his glossary. A small register of its charters, MS. Harl. 5071, was printed by Hearne, at the end of Sprot's Chronicle.

In the *Liber Niger Scaccaria*, also published by Hearne, 8vo. Vol. II. is "The Privy Councill's letter to our very loving friends High Sheriffe of the county of Huntingdon, and the rest of the Commissioners for the levyinge of the
Aide

Ayde in that county," for making Prince Henry a Knight, sixth of James I. together with "Date of the composition," made in the *Hundreds of Norman-Cross* and *Hurstingstone*, "*ex chartis originalibus domini Roberti Bevill*," who was collector for those hundreds.

In Noble's "Memoir of the Protectoral House of Cromwell," 2 vols. 8vo. third edition, 1787, are several incidental notices of those parts of Huntingdonshire which were in the possession of the *Cromwells*, who, for upwards of a century, had the greatest sway of any family in the county.

"Some account of a family (says Mr. Gough) that made much noise at the beginning of the Civil Wars, and was objected to Laud, as an instance of his affection to popery, may be seen in, 'The Arminian nunnery: or a briefe description and relation of the late erected monasticall place, called, the Arminian Nunnery, at *Little Gidding*, in Huntingdonshire, humbly recommended to the wise consideration of this present parliament. The foundation is by a company of *Farrars*, at *Gidding*, Lond. 1611.' 4to. Reprinted by Hearne at the end of *Langtoft's chronicle*. Oxf. 1725. p. cxxiv. No. X. It was taken, with unwarrantable alterations, from a letter signed H. S. written by Edward Lenton to Sir Thomas Hedley, knt. serjeant at law, 'on his request to certifie as he (the letter writer) found concerning the reputed nunnerie at *Gidding*, Huntingdonshire;' printed also by Hearne in the same book, p. cix. No. IX. and p. 702 of *of Caii Vindiciae*. The editors of the catalogue of Lord Oxford's pamphlets seem to insinuate that Hearne did not reprint the former pamphlet with exactness. In p. 679 of the 2nd. vol. of *Caii Vindiciae* are 'papers relating to this Protestant nunnery, transcribed and given to the publisher by Mr. John Worthington (who preserved those papers), and some historical notes about the *Ferrars*, particularly that mirrour of piety Mr. Nicholass *Ferrar*.' Some more particulars of this useless enthusiast may be seen in *Barnabas Oley's* prefatory view of *Herbet's* life, prefixed to *Herbert's* 'Country

'Country Parson;' in Bishop Hacket's life of archbishop Williams, part II. p. 50; and in Stephens's abridgement of the same 1715, p. 153. Dr. Turner, bishop of Ely, had an intention of writing his life; but what advances he made towards it does not appear. Mr. Peck informs us, that he himself composed a work, intituled, 'The complete church of England-man, exemplified in the holy life of Mr. Nicholas Ferrar, of Little Gidding in the county of Huntingdon, gent. commonly called the Protestant St. Nicholas, and the pious Mr. George Herbert's brother.'

"*A true and particular observation of a notable piece of Witchcraft, practised by John Samuell, the Father, Alice Samuell, the Mother, and Agnes Samuell, their Daughter, of Warboise in the countie of Huntingdon, upon five daughters of Robert Throckmorton, of the same towne and countie, Esq. and certaine other maide-servants, to the number of twelve in the whole, all of them being of one house, November, 1589.*" This, which is the original account of the witches of Warboys, was published in 8vo. black letter.

It was reprinted in 4to. 1693. Lond. under the new title of, "*The most strange and admirable discoverie of the three witches of Warboys, arraigned, convicted, and executed at the last assizes at Huntingdon, for the bewitching of the five daughters of Robert Throckmorton, Esq. and divers other persons, with sundry devillish and grievous torments; and also for the bewitching to death of the Lady Cromwell: the like hath not been heard of in this age.*"

"A more tragical story (says Mr. Gough) we have in 'The whole trial and examination of Mrs. Mary Hickes and her daughter Elizabeth, but of *nine* years of age, who were condemned the last assizes held at Huntingdon for witchcraft; and there executed on Saturday, the 28th of July, 1716. With an account of the most surprising pieces of witchcraft, they play'd whilst under their diabolical compact, the like never heard of before: their behaviour with
several

several divines who came to converse with them whilst under sentence of death; and last dying speeches and confession at the place of execution. Lond.' 12mo. eight pages. A substantial farmer apprehends his wife and favourite child, the latter for some silly illusions practised on his weakness, the former for the antiquated folly of killing her neighbours in effigy; and Judge Wilmot suffers them to be hanged on their own confession, four years after his wiser brother had ventured his own life to save that of an old woman at Hertford."

Bishop Kennet's traditional account of the ancient Monument of a Knight, cross-legged, at *Overton Longueville*, was printed by Peck, in his *Desiderata Curiosa*, and the monument itself has been engraved from a drawing by Carter, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for July, 1807.

Somersham Spaw, which had been neglected for many years, was revived and brought into some degree of credit by Dr. David Peter Layard, who published an account of it, with rules for the management of it, in 1759, and 1767. 8vo. His and Dr. Moris's experiments on this water are inserted in the *Philosophical Transactions*, Vol. LVI.

The great hurricane, which passed through this county, on the 8th of September, 1741, was described by Stephen Fuller, Fellow of Trin. Col. Cambridge in the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 461, p. 851.

The "Beauties of England and Wales," by Edward Wedlake Brayley, Vol. VII. 1808, contains an elegant and correct Topographical and Historical description of Huntingdonshire.

A poem, intituled, "Kimbolton Park," was printed in 4to. about 1766, and reprinted in *Pearch's Poems*, Vol. IV. p. 65.

Another poem, called, "The Stilton Hero," Lond, 1745, was written on the celebrated Cooper Thornhill, of equestrian celebrity; but, still more famed through the destruction of his large corn-rick by rats and mice.

PRINTS, MAPS, PLANS, &c.

Dr. Stukely has given a print of the Statue of Alwyn, the founder of Ramsey Abbey, in his *Itinerarium Curiosum*, pl. XVII. ; and a view of the Abbey among his unpublished plates; Buck also engraved a north-west view of its ruins, 1730.

A geometrical elevation of the west front of St. Neot's Church was engraved by P. S. Lamborn, in 1764.

Hinchingsbrooke Priory, and the north-east and west view of the Palace at Buckden, were published by Buck.

Bluntisham Church was engraved by Vertue, from a drawing made in 1738, by Joseph Eayre, "a Huntingdon man who had a very mechanical genius, and was the inventor of the weighing engine for waggons; and after raising an easy fortune by his ingenuity, died under infamy in advanced life." (*Gough's Topo.*)

This county is included in Saxton's map of Northampton, and other shires, 1576, but wants the hundreds, which are supplied in Speed's map, 1610, in which also are plans of Huntingdon and Ely.

In the years 1730 and 1731, "*An actual Survey of the county of Huntingdon, after a new method, was made by W. Gorden, and afterwards engraved by Em. Bowen; who likewise engraved a second map of this county, in concentric circles.*"

In 1770, a new *Map of this county* was published by T. Jeffereys, on a scale of two inches to a mile, taken from his own *Survey*, in six sheets.

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TOPOGRAPHICAL
AND
STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE
COUNTY OF RUTLAND.

Containing an Account of its

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| Situation, | Minerals, | Markets, |
| Extent, | Fisheries, | Curiosities, |
| Towns, | Manufactures, | Antiquities, |
| Roads, | Commerce, | Biography, |
| Rivers, | Agriculture, | Natural History, |

Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions, &c.

To which is prefixed,

A COPIOUS TRAVELLING GUIDE :

Exhibiting,

The Direct and principal Cross Roads,

Inns and Distance of Stages,

Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats.

Forming a

COMPLETE COUNTY ITINERARY.

Also,

A LIST OF THE FAIRS ;

And an Index Table,

Shewing, at One View, the Distances of all the Towns
from London, and from each other.

BY GEORGE ALEXANDER COOKE,

Editor of the Universal System of Geography.

Illustrated with

A MAP OF THE COUNTY.

London:

Printed for C. COOKE, No. 17, Paternoster Row,
by Brimmer and Co. Water Lane, Fleet Street,
And sold by all the Booksellers in
the United Kingdom.



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|-------------|--|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
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| Empingham, | 9 | 11 | Empingham, | | | | | 91 | | | | |
| Langham, . | 5 | 5 | 9 | Langham, | | | | | 98 | | | |
| Normanton, | 8 | 10 | 2 | 10 | Normanton, | | | | | 91 | | |
| Oakham, | 2 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 7 | Oakham, | | | | | 95 | |
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INSPECTION TABLE FOR THE COUNTY OF RUTLAND.

| <i>Bounded by</i> | <i>Extent</i> | <i>Contains</i> | <i>Sends to Parliament</i> | <i>Produce and Manufactures.</i> |
|--|---|---|----------------------------------|---|
| <p>Lincolnshire on the north east.</p> <p>On the south and south-east by Northamptonshire.</p> <p>And on the west by Leicestershire.</p> | <p>In length about 15 miles.</p> <p>In breadth 12 miles</p> <p>In circumference about 42 miles.</p> | <p>5 Hundreds,</p> <p>2 Market towns,</p> <p>53 Parishes,</p> <p>3561 Houses,</p> <p>16,356 Inhabitants, <i>viz</i>,</p> <p>7978 males,</p> <p>8378 females</p> <p>128,000 Acres.</p> | <p>2 Members for the county.</p> | <p>The products of this county are chiefly corn and sheep; and some of the finest wheat is grown in its fields, which is generally sold for seed.</p> <p>It has no manufactures of any consequence.</p> |
| <p>RUTLANDSHIRE is in the diocese of Peterborough, and province of Canterbury.</p> | | | | |

AN ITINERARY

of all the

DIRECT AND PRINCIPAL CROSS ROADS

IN

RUTLANDSHIRE.

In which are included the STAGES, INNS, and
GENTLEMEN'S SEATS.

N. B. The first Column contains the Names of Places passed through; the Figures that follow shew the Distances from Place to Place, Town to Town, and Stages; and in the last Column are the names of Gentlemen's Seats and Inns. The right and left of the Roads are distinguished by the letters R and L.

JOURNEY FROM THISTLETON TO CALDECOT,

THROUGH OAKHAM.

| | | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------|--|
| Thistleton to | | | <i>At Thistleton, the seat of George Fludger, esq.</i> |
| Greetham | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | <i>Exton Park, Col. G. Noel Edwards, L</i> |
| Cotsmore | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | <i>Lord Viscount Lowther, R</i> |
| Burleigh on the Hill | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 6 | <i>Earl of Winchelsea, L</i> |
| Oakham | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | <i>Inns—Croan, George.</i> |
| <i>At Oakham on L a T. R. to Stam- ford, on R to Loughborough.</i> | | | |
| Manton | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| Preston | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| — — — | | | <i>At Aynston, George Brydges Brudenell, esq. R</i> |
| UPPINGHAM | 2 | 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ | <i>Inn—Falcon.</i> |
| <i>At Uppingham on L a T. R. to Stamford, on R to Leicester.</i> | | | |
| Caldecot | 4 | 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ | |

JOURNEY FROM THISTLETON TO BRIDGE CASTERTON,

THROUGH GREETHAM.

| | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|--|
| Thistleton to | | | <i>At Thistleton, G. Fludyer, esq.</i> |
| Greetham | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| Ram Jam House | 3 | $4\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| Horn Lane, T. G. | 1 | $5\frac{3}{4}$ | <i>Exton Park, Col. G. Noel Edwards, R</i> |
| — — — | | | <i>John Wingfield, esq. R</i> |
| Bridge Casterton | 4 | $9\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| <i>Cross the Quash river, and half a mile beyond enter Lincolnshire.</i> | | | |

JOURNEY FROM LANGHAM TO EMPINGHAM,

THROUGH OAKHAM.

| | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|--|
| Langham to | | | <i>At Whissenden, Earl of Harborough, L</i> |
| Barleythorpe | 1 | 1 | |
| OAKHAM | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | <i>Inns—Crown, George. Burleigh on the Hill, Earl of Winchelsea, L</i> |
| <i>At Oakham, on R a T. R. to Up- pingham, on L to Cotesmore.</i> | | | |
| Whitwell | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | $6\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| Empingham | 2 | $8\frac{3}{4}$ | <i>Normanton Park, Sir Gil- bert Heathcote, bart, R</i> |
| <i>Over Emping- ham Heath to Stamford, Lin- colnshire.</i> | | | |

JOURNEY FROM TIXOVER TO FINCHLEY
BRIDGE,

THROUGH UPPINGHAM.

| | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|--|
| Tixover to Morcott | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | <i>About three miles to the R Normanton Park, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart.</i> |
| Glaxton | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | <i>At Glaxton, G. Watson, esq.</i> |
| UPPINGHAM <i>At Uppingham</i> <i>on R a T. R. to</i> <i>Okeham, on L to</i> <i>Rockingham.</i> | 2 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | <i>Inn—Falcon.</i> |
| — — — Finchley Bridge <i>Cross the Eye</i> <i>river, and enter</i> <i>Leicestershire.</i> | 5 | $12\frac{1}{2}$ | <i>At Ayston, Ayston House, George Bridges Brudenell, esq.</i> |

END OF THE ITINERARY.

LIST OF ALL THE FAIRS
IN
RUTLANDSHIRE.

OKEHAM,

March 15 ; for horned cattle and sheep ;
April 8, cattle ;
May 6, cattle, and a shew of stone horses ;
Saturday in Whitsun-week ;
Saturday after October 16 ;
November 19 ;
December 15, cattle and sheep ;
September 9, for cattle and swine.

UPPINGHAM,

March 7 ;
July 7, for horses, cattle, and coarse linen cloth.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF
THE COUNTY OF RUTLAND.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, EXTENT, SOIL, AND
CLIMATE.

RUTLANDSHIRE is an inland county, being bounded on the north-east by Lincolnshire; on the south and south-east by Northamptonshire; and on the west by Leicestershire. It is of an oval figure, and is the smallest county in the kingdom, being only 15 miles in length, in breadth 12 miles, and in circumference about 48 miles, and contains 128,000 acres. This county has a pure air, and fertile soil, and is beautifully varied in its surface with gentle swells and depressions. The rising grounds run east and west, with vallies intervening, of above half a mile in breadth. It abounds in clear soft springs, gushing from the sides of the hills; and the soil is various, though generally fertile.

NAME AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

The name of this county is derived from its ancient Saxon name Roteland, the etymology of which is entirely unknown though some have derived it from Roet or Rud, which signifies red; because many parts of the county is of a red colour. Previous to the Roman invsaion, Rutlandshire formed a part of the nation of the Coritani, which included likewise the counties of Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Leicester, and Northampton. The term Coritani is of uncertain derivation, but probably had its origin in the British word *Corani*, or *Coraniaid*. In the historical triades, the Corinians, are mentioned as one of the "three molestations that came into this island, and never went away again; and in another ancient memorial in the Welsh language, they are classed among the seven nations that invaded Britain. By the Romans
Rutlandshire

Rutlandshire was included in the division Flavia Cæsariensis; but during the Saxon domination it became part of the kingdom of Mercia. The most ancient account we have of this county is in reign of Edward the Confessor, at which time it was united with Northamptonshire, from which it was separated after the Conquest. It was bequeathed by the will of Edward to Egith, on condition that after her death it should belong to the monastery of St. Peter's at Westminster, which it accordingly did; but at the Conquest it was seized by William, who allowed the monastery little more than the tithes, dividing the lands between his kinsmen and followers. This county has given the title of earl ever since the reign of Richard II. The first earl of Rutland was Edward, the eldest son of Edmund Langley, the fifth son of Edward III. but the first earl of the present family of the Manners, was created Earl of Rutland by Henry VIII. and in the reign of Queen Anne, John Manners, then Earl of Rutland, received from that princess the title of Marquis of Granby and Duke of Rutland, which his successors still enjoy.

POPULATION, &c.

The population of this county consisted according to the late returns of 16,356 persons, viz. 7978 males, and 8378 females; of whom 3995 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 1923 in trade, manufacture, or handicraft. Rutlandshire sends but two members to parliament, who are returned by the county:

RIVERS.

The principal rivers of this county are the Welland, and the Gwash or Wash.

The *Welland* rises in a gentle range of hills between Lutterworth and Harborough, and divides Northamptonshire from Leicestershire, Rutland, and Lincolnshire, in a direction inclining mostly to the north-east; it then turns directly north, crossing the Fens, and meets the Glen from Bourne, just where

where the mouth of these two rivers forms the wash of Fosdyke, which falls into the great gulph considerably northward of that of Cross Keys.

The *Gwash*, or *Wash*, as it is more usually called, rises near Okeham, in this county, in a district surrounded with hills, and running eastward divides the county nearly into two equal parts, after which it falls into the Welland, a little below Stamford in Lincolnshire. This river supplies many towns with excellent water, and affords plenty of fish; and most of the other towns and villages, at a distance from this river, have rivelets and brooks that pass by them.

CANAL.

The OAKHAM CANAL commences at and joins the Melton navigation, on the south side of the town of Melton, and proceeding on the north side of the river Eye passes Brentingby, Wiverby, Stapleford, Saxby, Wymondham, Edmondthorpe, Teigh, Market Overton, Barrow, Cottesmore, Burley, and joins the town of Oakham on the north side; being a course of fifteen miles, with 126 feet regular rise, in the first eight miles and a half, that is to Edmondthorpe; from thence to Oakham is level; the reservoir is on the west side of the canal, near Langham.

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

This county is divided into five hundreds, viz. Alstoe, East, Martinsley, Oakhamsoke, and Wrandike, containing two market towns, Oakham, the county town, and Uppingham; 58 parishes, and 3361 houses. It is now included in the Midland circuit, province of Canterbury, and diocese of Peterborough.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF RUTLANDSHIRE.

Journey from Thistleton to Caldecot, through Oakham.

THISTLETON is a small village situated at the northern extremity of the county, 92 miles from London, and contains 29 houses and 133 inhabitants. On leaving this village we proceed in a southerly direction, and at the distance of two miles pass through the village of **GREETHAM**, consisting of 77 houses, and 423 inhabitants. About two miles to the south of Greetham is the village of **EXTON**, to the east of which is Exton Park, the seat of Col. G. Noel Edwards. This estate was anciently the property of the Harringtons, whose family became extinct in the year 1613, when "their lordship of Exton was sold to the Hicokes, of whom St. Baptist was created Viscount Camden, and who with the Harringtons, Bruces, and Nicholas Green, have monuments here. The estate of Hicokes Viscount Camden descended by marriage to the Noels, which family have been for several generations Earls of Gainsborough and Viscounts Camden. Most of the monuments in Exton Church are of the Harringtons and Noels, with an old one of Grene under an arch in the north wall of the chancel, one of Kelway, and one of Burce, all three related to the Harringtons." (*Gough's Camden.*)

The village of Exton, according to the late returns, consisted of 157 houses and 787 inhabitants, of whom 190 were returned as being employed in agriculture.

At the distance of two miles to the west of Greetham, in our road, is the village of **COTESMORE**; to the north of which is a seat of Sir William Lowther, Bart. This village contains 78 houses, and 416 inhabitants, of whom 122 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture.

One

TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.

One mile and a half to the north of Cotesmore, **MARKET-OVERTON**, a village, containing 83 houses, and 419 inhabitants. It takes its name of Overton, from its situation on a high ground, and had anciently a market. Camden, in his edition of 1590, places the Margidunum of Antoninus at this place, but in the edition of 1607 he removed that station to Belvoir Castle; but, according to Horsely, he is still in an error, that gentleman placing Margidunum at East Bridgeford. Roman coins have, however, been found here in great abundance; “and the distances from *Gausenne* Brigcasterton, *Verometum* Burgh-hill, and *Ad Pontem* Great Paunton, are supposed to agree.”

About one mile and a half to the west of Market-Overton, is the small village of Teigh, where is a seat of the Earl of Harborough; and at the distance of two miles beyond is the village of Whisardine, consisting of 116 houses, and 555 inhabitants. About two miles to the east of which is the village of **ASHWELL**, containing 36 houses and 192 inhabitants.

Returning to our road, at the distance of one mile and three quarters from Cotesmore, is the pleasant village of Burley, commonly called Burleigh-on-the-Hill; to the east of which is Burley House, the seat of the Earl of Winchelsea. This estate in the time of Richard II. belonged to the Spencers, but having passed through several hands, it was purchased from the Harringtons by Sir George Villiers, afterwards duke of Buckingham, who made it one of the finest seats in England, and entertained James the First and his whole court here with Ben Johnson's mask of the Gypsies. In the year 1645 it was made a garrison by the parliament forces; but their army being withdrawn, the royalists surrounded it, upon which the garrison set fire to the house, and forsook it. Daniel, Earl of Nottingham, ancestor of the present noble possessor, purchased the estate of the Villiers, and erected in the site of the old

house the present noble edifice, which is seated on a hill, in the centre of a walled park, five or six miles in circumference. It is built of fine free stone, which was brought from Clipsham and Ketton with great labour and expence. The north and south fronts are exactly similar, being one hundred and ninety-six feet in length; the east and west fronts are also similar, and in length ninety-six feet.—The grand terrace, to the south, commands a fine prospect of rich country, fine vales, and hanging woods: it is nearly 300 yards long, and 30 wide; a descent of several flight of steps leads into an extensive vale. On the north side is the grand entrance by two handsome lodges, which are spacious and striking, and lead into a noble court, it being 800 feet from these lodges in a straight line to the hall-door, to the left of which there is a handsome line of stables, and to the right are other answerable offices, from which you enter a beautiful circular colonnade of great length, supported by Doric columns, which leads to the house. This noble mansion lay in a neglected state many years during the present earl's minority, who has however made considerable repairs, having fitted up a new dining-room, drawing-room, &c. with great taste, and new sashed the lower part of the house. On the first floor is a fine painted room, called the Saloon, which is not more admired for its magnificence and fine proportion, than for its valuable paintings, which represent the wars of Julius Cæsar; the length of this room, which extends the whole breadth of the house from north to south, is 65 feet long, 36 wide, and 28 high, and was painted by Lanscroom, pupil of Verrio, who painted many excellent rooms and compositions, the work of many years at Burley, near Stamford.—The library is of great length, and contains, besides an excellent collection of books, some curious subjects in anatomy and natural history, and many valuable family portraits.

The

The village of Burley consists, according to the late returns, of 35 houses, and 142 inhabitants.

Two miles beyond Burley is OKEHAM or OAKHAM, which Camden supposes to have been so called from the oak trees which grew in its neighbourhood. It is pleasantly situated in the vale of Catmose, 25 miles north-north-west from London, and is the county town, where the assizes are held. It is well-built and inhabited, and has an ancient castle built by Walkelin de Ferraris, or Ferrers, a younger son of the Earl of Derby, in the reign of William the Conqueror, and continued to be the residence of that family till the male issue were extinct: since which time it has been in the possession of several noble families, till at length it came to the Earl of Nottingham. Of the ancient castle, however, there are only part of the outer walls facing the ditch now remaining, the principal structure having been long since demolished, and the building that now stands on the scite of the ancient one was built with the materials of the castle. In this structure is the hall in which the assizes are held and the public business of the county transacted.

The town consists of two parishes, though there is but one church; one is called the Lord's Hold, and the other is called the Dean's. The former is under the Right Hon. the Earl of Winchelsea, who is lord of the manor, and who holds a court once a year to fix upon parish officers, at which all the inhabitants must appear and pay one penny, or be amerced according as the clerk pleases; and all freeholders, copyholders, and waste-holders, pay their acknowledgements. The latter is under the Dean of Westminster, who holds a court once in three years. It is chiefly copyhold, and the dean is lord of the manor. To the Lord's Court the towns of Bramston, Belton, and Wardley, in this county, and Twiforde and Thorpe Sackville in Leicestershire, owe suit and services.

The Church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is a spacious structure, with a nave, chancel, and side aisles; the tower, containing a clock, and a good ring of bells, is terminated by a lofty spire.

There are several charitable foundations in this town, among which is an Hospital, very much decayed, founded and endowed by William Dalby, a merchant of Exton in this county, in the reign of Richard the Second, about the year 1398. It was dedicated to St. John and St. Anne, and consisted of two chaplains and twelve poor men, who were to pray for the good estate of that king and Isabel his queen, and after their decease for their souls; but in the year 1421, Roger Flore, Esq. of Okeham, becoming the patron, made several alterations and additions to the former statutes. It was valued, at the Dissolution, at 12l. 10s. *per annum*. The building still remains, though the charity is differently supported to what it was previous to the Reformation; and the present governors maintain that it is a new foundation, and consequently of a different patronage.

Here is likewise an Hospital and Free-school built and endowed in the reign of James the First, by the Rev. Mr. Robert Johnson, minister of North Luffingham, a village about five miles south-east of this town. This hospital is called Christ's Hospital, and the bishops of London and Peterborough, the deans of Westminster and Peterborough, the archdeacon of Northampton, and the masters of Trinity and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge, are perpetual governors.

In the year 1711 a Charity-school was likewise opened in this town for educating and clothing 12 boys, and the same number of girls.

Here were anciently two markets; on Wednesdays and Saturdays; but at present there is only one on the last mentioned day, with eight annual fairs, viz. on the 15th of March; April 8; May 6; Saturday
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in Whitsun-week ; September 9 ; Saturday after October 16 ; November 19 ; and December 15.

According to the late returns, the parish or manor of the Lord's Hold consisted of 225 houses, and 1,056 inhabitants, viz. 491 males, and 565 females, of whom 156 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture ; and the Dean's Hold, including the adjoining hamlets of Barleythorpe and Brooke, consisted of 132 houses, and 557 inhabitants, viz. 283 males, and 274 females, of whom 74 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture.

A remarkable custom has prevailed in this town from the most ancient times, and is still continued, that every peer of the realm the first time he comes through this town must give a horse-shoe to the lord of the castle and manor ; and in case of refusal the bailiff is authorised to stop his carriage, and take a shoe from one of the horses feet. This, however, is usually prevented by a pecuniary compliment, when a shoe is made and ornamented in proportion to the gift, after which it is nailed on the door of the Castle-hall. Some shoes are of curious workmanship, and are generally stamped with the names of the donors ; others are made very large, and some of them are gilt.—This custom is doubtless derived from the de Ferrers, the ancient lords of the town, whose arms were three horse-shoes, and whose name imports workers in iron.

Geffery Hudson, a person remarkable for his diminutive stature, was born at Okeham in 1619, and when seven years of age, was not above fifteen inches high, though his parents, who had several other children of the usual size, were tall and lusty. At that age the Duke of Buckingham took him into his family ; and to divert the court, who, on a progress through this county, were entertained at the Duke's seat at Burleigh-on-the-Hill, he was served up at table in a cold pye. Between the seventh and

thirtieth years of his age, he did not advance many inches in stature ; but it is remarkable that soon after thirty, he shot up to the height of three feet nine inches, which he never exceeded. He was given to Henrietta Maria, consort to King Charles the First, probably at the time of his being served up in the pye ; and that princess, who kept him as her dwarf, is said frequently to have employed him in messages abroad. In the Civil Wars he was raised to the rank of captain of horse in the king's service, and afterwards accompanied the queen his mistress to France, from whence he was banished for killing a brother of Lord Croft's in a duel on horseback. He was afterwards taken at sea by a corsair, and was many years a slave in Barbary, but being redeemed, he came to England, and in 1678 was committed prisoner to the gate-house in Westminster, on suspicion of being concerned in Oates's plot ; but after lying there a considerable time, he was at last discharged, and died in 1682, at 63 years of age.

About a quarter of a mile to the north of Oakham is a spring, to which, before the Reformation, it was customary for devotees to go on a pilgrimage, in honour of the Virgin Mary ; and this spring is still called our Lady's Well.

At MANTON, a village situated about two miles and a half to the south-east of Okeham, in our road, was formerly a chantry or college, founded in or about the 25th year of Edward III. for the maintenance of a master or governor, and two stipendary brethren, to celebrate divine service there for ever.

This village consists of 45 houses and 187 inhabitants.

At Martinsthorpe, situated about one mile to the east of Manton, was formerly a seat of the Earl of Denbigh, but which was afterwards purchased by the Devonshire family. The house was pulled down about the year 1755, " except the chapel, which

which had a roof set over it; and the stables were turned into a tenant's house."

About one mile to the east of Martinsthorpe is the village of BROOKE, where was a small priory of regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, founded by Hugh Ferrers, in the reign of Richard I. It was subordinate to the monastery of Kenelworth, near Coventry in Warwickshire, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. At the time of the dissolution Roger Harwell was prior, and upon his resigning this priory into the king's hands, he had a grant of 10*l.* a year for his support, till he should otherwise be provided for. Its revenues at the suppression were valued at 40*l.* *per annum*.

One mile and a half beyond Brooke, is the village of BRAUNSTON, consisting, according to the late returns, of 82 houses, and 367 inhabitants.

Returning to our road, at the distance of one mile and a half from Manton, we pass through the village of PRESTON, containing 54 houses and 266 inhabitants; two miles beyond which, we arrive at UP-PINGHAM, a market town, chiefly consisting of one street, and situated on an eminence, from whence it is supposed to have derived its name; the houses are well built, and the streets clean and neat. As it is not mentioned in Domesday Book, it is consequently of no great antiquity; though it began to be of some repute in the reign of Henry VIII. as appears from a statute passed in that reign, obliging the standards of weights and measures for the county to be kept here, which has been ever since continued. The Church, which is an ancient gothic structure, contains many monuments, several of which are very elegant and of great antiquity.

Here is a noble Free-school, where youth are qualified for the university; also an Hospital for poor aged persons of both sexes, who are supplied with all the necessaries of life. Both these charities were established in the year 1584 by the

Rev.

Rev. Mr. Johnson, the founder of the free-school at Okeham.

Uppingham has a good weekly market on Wednesdays, and two annual fairs, on the 7th of March and 7th of July, for horses, cattle, and cloth; and at a place called the Brand, about a mile to the south of the town, are annual horse-races.

The town is situated 89 miles from London, and consists, according to the late population act, of 277 houses, and 1393 inhabitants, viz, 674 males and 719 females, of whom 281 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture.

One mile to the north-west of Uppingham is the small village of AYSTRON, consisting of 22 houses, and 92 inhabitants; one mile and a half beyond which is the village of RIDLINGTON, containing 50 houses and 178 inhabitants.

At the distance of two miles from Uppingham, and one to the right of our road, is the small village of DRYSDROKE, "not to be forgotten (says Camden) as being the ancient residence of the Digbys; but branded with everlasting infamy by Everard Digby, who wickedly conspired with those execrable incendiaries to destroy his king and country at one blow of hellish thunder."

Sir Everard Digby was descended of an honourable family, and born in this village in the year 1581. His father died when the son was only 11 years of age, and his mother, being a bigotted papist, young Digby was brought up by Romish priests, and in his early youth imbibed such inveterate prejudices against the Protestant religion, as led him to attempt the commitment of a crime so odious in itself, that it cannot be mentioned without horror.

About the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth he was taken notice of by her Majesty as a young gentleman of the most promising parts, and honoured with several marks of her esteem.

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On the accession of James I. he went to court, with others of his own religion, in order to testify their loyalty ; when he was so much esteemed by the king that he was honoured with knighthood. About this time he was married to a young lady of great fortune in Buckinghamshire, and might have enjoyed all the pleasures that arise from a state of affluence, had not his restless malicious priests persuaded him to engage in the gunpowder-plot, with a view of overturning the constitution both in church and state. He advanced 1500*l.* to carry on that diabolical scheme, and kept Guy Fawkes in his house, who was the person appointed by the conspirators to set fire to the Parliament House.

The reasons assigned by this infatuated gentleman, for acting in such a manner, were the following. He was made to believe that the king had broke his promise to the catholics ; that severe laws were soon to be made against all those of that religion, and that it was the indisputable duty of every catholic to assist in extirpating heretics, and establishing the holy mother church. When he was committed to the tower, he denied his having any hand in the plot ; an evasion taught him by the priests, because he was not the principal author, but only an accessory ; and he persisted in his innocence till he was brought to his trial at the bar of the King's Bench, Westminster ; when, hearing the indictment read, charging him with having taken the double oath of secrecy, in order to destroy the king and both houses of parliament, he pleaded guilty. He prayed the court that his guilt might not be imputed to his children, that they might be allowed to enjoy his estates, that his debts might be all paid, and that he might be beheaded ; but these were favours which the court had not power to grant. When the Chief-justice pronounced sentence of death, Sir Everard appeared greatly affected, and making a low bow to the judges, said, " If I could
hear

hear any of your lordships say you forgive me, I should go the more cheerfully to the gallows." To which their lordships replied, "God forgive you; and we do."

On the 30th of January 1606, he was, with some others of the conspirators, brought from the tower to the west end of St. Paul's church yard, and there hanged and quartered, pursuant to their sentence. Sir Everard died sincerely penitent, and acknowledged the justice of his sentence; declaring, that if he had thought the crime had been of so odious a nature, he would not have been concerned in it.

About two miles to the east of Drystoke, on the left of our road, is LYDDINGTON, formerly a much more considerable place than at present. Leland in his Itinerary says, it is the ancient manor of the bishops of Lincoln, who had a palace here, that is now converted into an hospital, in which is a large chamber that had several inscriptions on the windows, with the arms of two of the bishops. Lyddington had anciently, a market belonging to the bishops of Lincoln, but which has been long since disused. The above palace was converted into an hospital by Thomas Lord Burleigh, in the year 1602, for a warden, 12 poor men, and two women, who gave it the name of Jesus' Hospital, and endowed it with a competent maintenance.

Lyddington consisted, according to the late returns, of 121 houses, and 527 inhabitants; of whom 71 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture. About two miles to the eastward from Lyddington are the two villages of SEATON, and THORPE, the former consisting of 75 houses and 355 inhabitants, and the latter of 18 houses and 100 inhabitants.

Returning to our road, at the distance of four miles from Uppingham, we arrive at the village of CALDECOT, situated at the southern extremity of the county,

county on the river Eye, and containing 56 houses and 306 inhabitants.

*Journey from Thistleton to Bridge-Casterton ;
through Greetham.*

At the distance of about two miles from Thistleton, we pass through the village of Greetham; three miles beyond which, to the left of our road, are the villages Clipsham, Stretton, and Pickworth, the latter of which was formerly a considerable town, but even the church is now gone to decay, and the number of houses according to the late returns were reduced to 21, and the inhabitants to 116.

About eight miles beyond Greetham, we arrive at BRIDGE CASTERTON, so called from a bridge over the river Gwash at this place. Camden is of opinion that this was a Roman station, and that it was the Gausemæ of Antoninus; that the Romans have been here is pretty certain from the great number of their coins which have been met with in ploughing. Camden adds, that it is generally thought that this station was demolished when the Picts and Scots ravaged this part of the island as far as Stamford, where Hengist and his Saxons stopped their progress, and with unwearied force and uncommon bravery, so hemmed in the furious barbarians, that after many were killed and taken, the rest fled.

Bridge Casterton is situated 93 miles from London, and contains 53 houses, and 306 inhabitants.

A short distance eastward from Bridge Casterton is Little Casterton, about one mile beyond which is RYAL, a village, consisting of 87 houses and 397 inhabitants.

“At Ryhall (says Camden) when our forefathers were so bewitched by superstition as almost to lose the true God in the croud of deities, Tibba, a saint of inferior order, was worshipped as another Diana by fowlers,” patroness of hawking.

“Tibba was a female anchorite at Godmanchester,
related

related to Penda king of Mercia about 696, and buried here, from whence her reliques were removed by Elfsi, abbot of Peterborough, 963, to his monastery. Dr. Stukeley makes her the *hunter's* saint, and derives from her name the notes of the horn *Tan Tey*, q. d. *Sam* or *Saint Tibba*. At Ryhall they call her a queen, and say she used to bathe in *Tibba's* hill spring, i. e. *Tibba's* hill *well*: on this hill is *Hale* (q. d. *Holy*) green.

“ At the north-west side or end of the church, behind the steeple, is her cell or chapell, where she lived, died, and was buried. The east end of it is the west end of the parish church, partly introduced into it, and an aperture in the solid wall for the priest or person in the chapel to see the choir. In the east end of the chapel is a square space over the altar for a picture, and by it a small stone niche for a statue or relique: six holes still remain to fasten a crystal or door before it; the sides and west end of the chapel is gone: one of the stone windows in a cottage at the west end of the town on this side the river. The mansion house, Lord Exeter's, is very old, and remains of a much older. The court is kept in the chamber, where is a door made of a fine piece of old painting, a crucifixion, Christ and the right hand thief remaining, given by some antient lords to the church now alienated. In the entry of the manor-house one sees the buttery hatch; on the right hand was the hall; a very old little window of one stone in the stair-case; the cellar of ribbed work arches: in the yard we see a large old arch in the house wall, and other marks of antiquity. Just above is *Stapleford* Bridge, q. d. *St. Ebba's Ford*, cousin to *Tibba*, to whom perhaps the spring opposite to *Tibba's* was consecrated, now called *Jacob's well*. The *Ebulus* is plentiful about it.” (*Gough's Camden*.)

One mile to the north-west of Casterton is the village of *TICKENCOTE*, remarkable for its ancient Saxon

Saxon Church, which is supposed to be the oldest church remaining in England. The arch between the chancel and nave consists of a number of rude mouldings, with various zig-zag and dentals, and there is a semicircular arch in the south wall of the chancel, in which lies a mutilated figure. The east end of it is rather cracked and decaying; the western is more modern and very plain. Dr. Stukeley says this church, the most venerable extant, is the entire oratory of Prince Peada, founder of Peterborough Abbey.

*Journey from Langham to Empingham, through
Oakham.*

LANGHAM is a village situated at the north western part of the county, 99 miles from London, and consisting, according to the late population act, of 102 houses, and 485 inhabitants, of whom 112 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 39 in trade and manufacture. On leaving this village we proceed in a south-easterly direction, and at the distance of one mile and a quarter, after passing through the hamlet of Barleythorpe, arrive at Okeham; four miles and a half beyond which is the village of WHITWELL, formerly a place of great repute, on account of a collegiate church founded soon after the Conquest. It had several lands and tenements belonging to it in the counties of Rutland and Lincolnshire, which were valued, at its suppression in the time of Henry VIII. at *5l. 7s. 1d.* There was found in it one silver chalice, which weighed 20 ounces, and which was delivered into the jewel office, but the ornaments, goods, and chattles, were valued at no more than *13s. 11d.* and were considered by the commissioners as not worth removing. Whitwell at present consists of only 20 houses and 80 inhabitants; about one mile to the south of which is the township of HAMBLETON, consisting of 65 houses and 336 inhabitants.

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Returning -

Returning to our road, at the distance of two miles beyond Whitwell, we arrive at EMPINGHAM, a considerable village, containing 141 houses and 778 inhabitants.

One mile to the south-west of which, at the village of Normanton, is Normanton Park, a seat of Sir G. Heathcote, Bart. ; and at Edithweston, or Edweston, about half a mile distant was a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to the abbey of Banquer-ville or Belcharville in Normandy, to which it was given by William de Tankerville, chamberlain to Henry I. an alien priory, to the Carthusian priory near Coventry, by Richard II. and at the general suppression to the Marquis of Northampton.

About one mile to the south of Edithweston is the township of LYNDON, where is a seat of Mr. Barker, a relation of the celebrated Mr. Whiston, who was buried here, and has the following inscription on his tomb.

“ Here lies the body of the Reverend Mr. William Whiston, M. A. some time professor of the mathematics in the University of Cambridge ; who was born Dec. 9, 1667, and died Aug. 22, 1752, in the 85th year of his age.

“ Endued with an excellent genius, indefatigable in labour and study, he became learned in divinity, ancient history, chronology, philosophy, and mathematics.

“ Fertile in sentiment, copious in language, skilful to convey instruction, he introduced the Newtonian philosophy, then buried in the deep recesses of geometry, into public knowledge ; and thereby displayed the wonderful works of God.

“ More desirous to discover his will, he applied himself chiefly to the examination and study of the Holy Scriptures. Resolved to practice it, he sacrificed great worldly advantages, and greater expectations, that he might preserve the testimony of a good conscience.

“ Firmly

“ Firmly persuaded of the truth and importance of revealed religion, he exerted his utmost abilities to enforce the evidence, to explain the doctrine, and to promote the practice, of christianity ; worshipping, with the most profound submission and adoration, the Supreme Majesty of one God and Father of all, through the intercession and mediation of our Lord Christ Jesus, by the grace and influence of the Holy Spirit, and testifying the sincerity of his profession by the due obedience of an holy life.

“ Strictly tenacious of his integrity, equally fervent in piety and charity, ardent to promote the glory of God, and the good of mankind, zealous in the pursuit of truth, and practice of virtue, he persevered with faith and patience, stedfast and unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, through many trials, and much tribulation, to the end of his course, full of days, and ripe for paradise, in a firm assurance of a joyful resurrection to everlasting life and happiness.

“ Remember, reader, whoever thou art, if thou canst not attain to the measure of his learning and knowledge, that it is in thy power to equal him in piety, probity, holiness, and other christian graces, and that thou may'st thereby obtain together with him, through the mercies of God and merits of Christ, an everlasting crown of glory.”

On digging a trench at Lyndon in the year 1780, to lay a drain, a great number of pieces of talc were dug up in stiff blue clay. Talc has also been found in other parts of Rutland.

Journey from Tixover to Finchley Bridge ; through Uppingham.

Tixover is situated on the eastern side of the county on the river Welland, and is a hamlet to the parish of Ketton, about a mile to the north, which contains 134 houses and 657 inhabitants.

On leaving Tixover we proceed in a westerly direction, and at the distance of about four miles pass through the village of MORCOTT, consisting of 70 houses and 364 inhabitants. At this village George Ilson, a Romish priest, founded a small hospital in the reign of James the First, for six aged persons of both sexes, who had never been married. This foundation is still preserved, each person receiving *6l. per annum*.

About one mile to the north-east of the last mentioned place is SOUTH LUFFENHAM, containing, according to the late population act, 50 houses, and 227 inhabitants. One mile to the north of this village is NORTH LUFFENHAM; where, in the year 1775, a workman digging a saw pit in his yard, found many human bones buried there; but there is no remembrance or tradition when or on what account that yard was used as a burying-place. In the chancel of the parish church here is a brass plate, fixed on the grave-stone of Mr. Johnson, the founder of the free-schools and hospitals at Okeham and Uppingham, on which is the following inscription:

“ Robert Jhonson bachelor of divinitie, a painfull preacher, parson of North Luffenham.

Had a godlie care of religion, and a charitable minde to the poore.

He erected a faire free gramar schoole in Okeham.

He erected a faire free gramar schoole in Uppingham.

He appointed to each of his schooles, a schoole-master and an usher.

He erected the hospitalle of Christe in Okeham.

He erected the hospitalle of Christe in Uppingham.

He procured for them a corporation and a mortmaine of fower hundred markes.

Whereby well disposed people maie give unto them as God shall move their hartes.

He bought lands of Quene Elizabeth towardses the maintenance of them.

He

He provided place in eache of the hospitalles for xxliiii poore people.

He recovered, bought, and procured the hospitalle of William Dalby in Okcham, and caused it to be renewed, established, and confirmed, which before was found to be confiscate and consealed, whercin diuers poore people be relieved.

He was also beneficiall to the towne of North Luffenham.

And also to the towne of Stamford, where he was borne of worshipfull parents.

It is the grace of God to give a man a wise harte to lay up his treisure in heaven.

Theis be good fruites and effects of a iustificieng faith, and of a trew profession of religion.

And a good example to all others to be benefactors to theise and suche like good workes.

That so they may glorifie God, and leave a blessed remembrance behinde them.

To the comfort and profite of all posteritie.

All the glorie, honor, praise, and thanckes be unto God for ever more, Amen.

Sic luccat lux vestra. Let your light so shine."

There is no mention on the brass plate of the time of his death, but it appears by the parish register that he was buried on the 24th of July, 1625. He was archdeacon of Leicester, and rector of North Luffenham.

Returning to our road, at the distance of one mile and three-quarters, we pass through the village of CLAYSTON, consisting of 42 houses and 189 inhabitants; two miles beyond which we pass through the town of Uppingham, and five miles farther, arrive at Finchley Bridge, situated over the Eye river, at the western extremity of the county, and leading to the town of Leicester, from which it is distant 19 miles and three-quarters.

EARLS OF RUTLAND.

AMONG the witnesses to Henry the First's charter to Herbert, bishop of Norwich, and the monks of the Holy Trinity there, in the year 1101, is Robert Comes Rutland; but Edward, grandson of Edward the Third, is the first of whom we can speak with certainty: he was created by King Richard the Second, in his father's life, and afterwards by the same king was declared Duke of Albermarle, the same who devised the vile design of taking off Henry IV. and then with equal fickleness discovered it; but after his father's death, being Duke of York, he died bravely fighting among the thickest of the enemy at the battle of Agincourt. In this honour long after succeeded Edward, the son of Richard Duke of York, slain when a youth with his father in the battle of Wakefield, during the unhappy Civil Wars. Many years, after Henry VIII. created Thomas Mannours Earl of Rutland, who had obtained the very considerable estate of the Baron Roos in the neighbouring counties, in right of his grandmother Eleanor. To him succeeded Henry, and to him again his son Edward, but who dying suddenly the title devolved on his brother John, who was succeeded by his son Roger Manners, who dying 1612, was succeeded by his brother Francis, and he in 1632, by his son George, who died 1641. The title afterwards devolved on John Manners, of Haddon, in the county of Derby, son and heir of Dr. George Manners, second son of Thomas, first Earl of Rutland*. He died 1679, and was succeeded by his son John, created Duke of Rutland, 1703, and succeeded 1710-11 by his son John, and he 1720-1 by his son John, who dying 1779, was succeeded by his grandson Charles, who died on the 24th of October 1787, when the title devolved on John Henry, fifth and present duke.

Dug. Bar,

AGRICULTURE, &c.

THE soil of this county is in general fertile, though it varies much; the east and south-east parts being of a shallow staple, upon limestone rock, with a small intermixture of cold woodland clayey soil; the other parts of the county, however, is made up of a strong loam of red land, and of a cold woodland clay; the red land is a rich sandy loam, intermixed with keal; iron stone is also found amongst it; this soil is esteemed most fertile. The understratum of the whole county, at different depths, is a very strong blue clay.

From the varieties of soil above-mentioned, and part of the county being inclosed, and part open fields, different modes of culture are consequently pursued.

The arable open field-lands are all under the old course of two crops and a fallow; and on most of the light soils are cultivated upon part of the fallows, and fed off upon the ground by sheep, that part is then sown with barley, and the dead fallows with wheat. Pease and beans intermixed, are usually the second crop upon the clayey soils, and pease alone upon the lighter soils.

In some of the open fields in the eastern part of the county, the following is the course of crops: After fallows, barley and broad clover sown with it; the second year, the clover is mown; the third year (being fallow) the clover is fed with sheep: after which it is broken up and sown with wheat.

The manure is always laid upon the fallows, which are never stirred till the spring, winter ploughing being deemed hurtful to the land; the whole is sown broad-cast, and no crop, except turnips, is ever hoed. The red lammas is the species of wheat cultivated; the crops, after the fallows, are generally good and clean, except the second crops,
 2 which

which are very much otherwise, particularly upon the light soils.

Long beam swing ploughs, with four or five horses in length, are in common practice, though the light wheel ploughs, have been introduced of late years, and are now used in some parts of the county.

The arable inclosed land, which is almost entirely confined to the light soils, grass land intended to be improved by ploughing for a few years after draining, and now and then a small piece of land near a grazier's house for the convenience of straw, being the only strong land that is in tillage.

Of the light soils there are two sorts, the red loam, and the limestone soil. Upon the former, two different modes of culture are adopted; the one according to the Norfolk rotation is, the first year turnips; the second year barley, sown down with clover; the third year, clover mown; and the fourth year, wheat upon the clover-lay.

The other course is, on breaking up clover, to have two crops of spring corn; the third year turnips; the fourth year barley, and sown down with rye-grass and clover, and in that state the land is kept for three, four, or more years, mowing it seldom, but being grazed principally by sheep; then broke up, and sown as before. The turnips are, in all cases, fed off upon the ground by sheep.

Both these methods have their advocates: by the former excellent crops of wheat are procured; and by the latter, a great quantity of sheep-stock is kept, and the crops of spring corn are very large.

The wheat is in great repute, being sold into Leicestershire at an advanced price; the sort, as before-mentioned, is the red lammas, other species being but little known, and consequently not so much esteemed.

Potatoes are much cultivated, and are used raw for

for cattle, and are thought to answer as well as turnips.

All the crops are generally abundant, and the clover and grasses flourish remarkably well, particularly where lime has been used, which is always applied to the fallows, and precedes the sowing of the grasses; eight bushels of lime to an acre is the usual quantity. The light single-wheel, and two-furrow ploughs, are much used upon this sort of land, and two horses frequently work abreast, without a driver.

Two crops are generally taken upon the lime-stone soils, previous to the fallows: the first, white corn; the second, pease. The turnips on the fallows are eaten off on the ground; then spring-corn and broad clover, which lays one year. Some farmers, however, take two crops of white corn, before the fallows.

Saintfoin is cultivated with great success, and lucerne flourishes well, but it is only sown by a few gentlemen, none by farmers. This limestone land as well as the red-land, produces good barley and pease. Drilling is scarcely known.

From the great uncertainty of the crops in the open field lands, it is difficult to form a calculation of their produce. Upon the inclosed red land, however, four quarters of wheat, four and a half of barley, eight of oats, thirty-five of potatoes, three and a half of pease, and five of beans, is about the average quantity per acre; and upon the lime-stone soil, three quarters of wheat, three and a half of barley, four and a half of oats, and two and a half of pease, upon an acre. About two bushels of wheat, two and a half of barley, three of pease, four of oats, and three of beans, are commonly sown upon an acre. Oats are usually sown from the beginning of February to the end of April; pease and beans in February, and barley in March; wheat in October; but
when

when the land is broken up late for oats, or where barley and seeds are sown after turnips, it is even sown as late sometimes as the beginning of May, but this is not deemed a good practice.

The harvest in this county is generally later than in the counties both north and south of it, owing in a great measure to the late sowing; great injury is likewise sustained by suffering the corn to stand too long before it is cut, though the labourers in the county are more than sufficient for the purposes of agriculture. All spring-corn is mown, and wheat reaped.

Of the inclosures about three-fifths are permanent grass, and the other two-fifths are convertible land. Of the former about one half is good feeding land, the rest of an inferior quality, and used as store land. In general the ground is healthy for sheep and cattle; but the land has been almost all laid down with too high ridges, by which means the furrows are frequently wet and unproductive, and the grass on the tops of the ridges at the same time burnt up; the land is also much over-run with ant hills, and in many places in want of ponds, rivulets, or waterings. Several of the occupiers have, however, of late years destroyed the ant-hills, by a method here called banking the land; they have likewise done a great deal of draining, but much remains still to be done.

Where the soil is tolerably good, the contents of the ant-hills being spread upon the land is of benefit to it; but where the contents of the hills are a dead clay, which frequently happens, it is thought to be best to carry them away. "In all cases (says Mr. Crutchley, in his general view of the agriculture of this county) the turf of the ant-hills should be laid down again: sometimes a compost is made of the contents with lime, and spread the following year. Some clayey grass-land, much over-run with ant-hills, have been ploughed as the quickest and cheapest

est method of getting rid of them, but the remedy has, in general, proved worse than the disease ; for although we have a great many good farmers upon the light soils, the management of the plough upon heavy lands is little understood. This sort of grass land, though wet and spongy, is frequently broken up without being previously drained, is never winter fallowed, or crop-ploughed, and after being repeatedly cropped with white corn, is laid down again to grass, with the ridges in exactly the same state as before ploughing, and the lands impoverished. I speak of the general practice, to which there may be, and certainly are, many exceptions ; but I may venture to assert, that four out of five fields of strong clayey grass land, which have been ploughed, have been injured essentially by bad management."

The meadows are chiefly upland, those only being naturally flooded which are situated by the side of the Welland, Gwash, and Calmore rivers. Those by the side of the two last are but little flooded, except in heavy rains, when great quantities of water are collected in them, but the water goes off very quick ; the Welland river having but little fall, and the meadows by the side of it being very flat, the water goes off slowly, and continues so long upon the land it floods as to make the pasturage unwholesome, and frequently rots the sheep.

The hay is seldom sold, but is stocked and fed in the fields in which it grows ; where the land is wet this does great injury to it. The grass is in general suffered to stand much too long before it is cut, and to lay too long after cutting before it is tedded ; nor is it turned often enough afterwards. Green hay is seldom seen here ; some people indeed like it to be mow burnt. Rolling and bush-harrowing are seldom practised, and hay-seeds are seldom sown ; but where lands are laid down for pasturage or meadow, they are

are usually sown with red and white clover, and rye grass, the latter is however frequently omitted.

Very little land is watered artificially, neither can there be much done by river water. The hills, however, in this county (as in all others) contain a great quantity of water, which breaks out on the sides, and forms wet swampy places, which spread over the land below. "This water (says Mr. Crutchley) might by drains become useful instead of hurtful, as it now is, and the method I should recommend for accomplishing this great improvement is by making deep drains by the side of the hills, a little above where the wet breaks out (which may be easily known at all times in the year). These drains should be made from four to six feet deep, or till they come to a sound bottom, which, in most places in this county, will be found to be a blue clay, then to make a good drain upon that bottom with stone about fourteen inches deep, and seven wide; the water by this method might in many cases be collected into a reservoir, and from thence flood the land below; this would be turning swampy ground to great benefit; irrigation being always allowed to be the cheapest and best improvement."

Very few cattle are reared, and those few of no particular breed: "in general (says our author) bad ones. A few of Bakewell's breed of long horns, and some of the Devonshire breed, have been lately introduced with an intention of rearing. The calves which are bred are in general sold fat to the butcher, and are chiefly fed by the cottagers; the veal is esteemed very good. The dairies are very few, except for family use: grazing is the principal object.—The cattle most in request are the Irish and small Scotch. The Irish have not been known in this country a great while, but they are now bought in preference to the Welch, Shropshire, and large Scotch, which were formerly grazed here. The graziers say the Irish are very cheap in comparison

to the others. They vary much, some being very good, others as bad; they are all long-horned, and by all accounts have been much improved by bulls sent to Ireland from Mr. Bakewell. In general they are, after one summer's grass, sent to London; stall feeding being little practised: now and then hay is given in the fields to some of the best, to keep them till after Christmas. Barren cows are frequently grazed, and some long and short horned heifers of the Durham breed are bought in, at two years old, and sold when three years old in-calf to jobbers, who take them to the dairy countries, or to London.

The sheep of this county, which are all of the polled long wool kind, are in the open fields of a very inferior sort, very little pains being taken about them. In the enclosures, however, the breed has been always more attended to, and is consequently of a superior kind. The breed is in general of the old Leicestershire, but in that part of the county bordering on Lincolnshire the breed of that county prevails. The prices given for rams are low. The new Leicestershire, or Bakewell's breed, has however found its way into the county, and as much as fifty guineas has been given for the hire of a ram; to the greatness of this price may be attributed the reason of its not being generally adopted. Fat sheep are sold at two years old from turnips, and two and a half from grass; very few are sheared three times. Folding is practised very seldom, except in the open fields. Some farmers give hay, some straw, and some nothing, with their turnips. The lambs are generally dropped in March and April, and weaned in September. Few fat lambs are sold. The sheep are subject to a disease called the foot-halt, for the cure of which the farmers here apply butter of antimony, after paring the feet; this disease is thought to be catching.

The farms, which in general are not very large,
D are

are greater in the inclosures than in the uninclosed parishes, but not rising to the great amount they do in some counties, three or four hundred pounds a year being deemed a large farm. The cottagers, by which is meant occupiers of small portions of land, just sufficient to enable them to keep one or two cows, without preventing them from working constantly as day-labourers, are numerous, and in general manage their land well.

The greatest part of the land is let to tenants, from year to year. The covenants between landlord and tenant are in general the same now that have existed a long time back; a few new ones have of late been introduced, namely,

“ 1. That of only taking one crop of white corn before a fallow.

“ 2. The tenant not living in the farm-house to pay an additional rent of 10*l.* a year.

“ 3. The tenant not keeping the buildings and fences in good repair, and after three months notice neglecting or refusing to repair them, the landlord to have power to enter and do the same; and for the amount of the expences to have the same remedy as for rent. Seven, fourteen, and twenty-one years, are the usual terms of a lease. The tenant not to mow the same grounds two years together, nor twice in one year, but to mow one year and graze the next.” (*Gen. View of Agriculture of Rutland.*)

Oak timber is not much raised, though it thrives well in most parts of the county. “ Making plantations (our author observes) in the corners of fields, where the angles are acute, would be a great ornament as well as an advantage to an estate, and done at a small expence. The underwood is cut from twelve to sixteen years growth; some woods are good, others not so good, owing to their having been cut too high from the ground, and not early enough in the season. All underwood should be cut as soon as the leaf is off, and not more than

than four inches above the ground, which would greatly invigorate the spring shoots; and I am of opinion that wood so cut and managed, in the course of twelve years, will net more by two pound an acre than if cut high. Draining of woods is another improvement, much benefit would arise by making open grips to carry off the water, which should be opened every third year at farthest.

The turnpike roads, as well as the parocinal, are mostly ill-formed, being raised too high, previous to the materials being laid upon them; and the materials for repairing them, which are stone in general, are laid on in the autumn and winter instead of the spring; so that the roads repaired, having no time to settle, are in a bad state during the whole of the winter season.

“A custom prevails, which I hope (says Mr. Crutchley) will soon be removed, that is parishes not assisting one another with materials; for without this friendly aid, in the parish which unfortunately has no materials of its own, the roads must still remain in that bad state, and be perhaps reproached by their neighbours who should assist them; this custom of each parish reserving its materials to itself is carried so far, that even upon the turnpike roads, notwithstanding the turnpike acts are perfectly explicit on this head, the surveyor never thinks of taking materials from any adjoining parish, if the land-owners (which is too often the case) make any objection to it.”

The farm-houses are generally speaking good, but inconveniently situated, being mostly in towns; whereas if they were built upon the farms, it would make them more valuable both to landlord and tenant; the offices are likewise ill-constructed, there are too few of them, and they are mostly badly constructed.

The spirit of improvement has very much increased of late years among the occupiers of land in this

county. "The best and surest method to excite that spirit (says our author) is to set the farmer a good example, and this can only be done by gentlemen of property, whose interest is more than equally concerned with the tenant; the advantage to the former being permanent, whilst that of the latter is of a more temporary nature. I think upon every estate that the owner should sacrifice a few acres of land, to the trial of every useful experiment, for if the tenants see any advantage resulting from them, they will be sure to follow.

END OF AGRICULTURE.

A TABLE OF THE POPULATION OF RUTLANDSHIRE:

According to the Returns under the Act of Parliament, in 1801.

| <i>Hundreds.</i> | <i>Inhabited Houses.</i> | <i>By how many families occupied.</i> | <i>Uninhabited Houses.</i> | <i>Males.</i> | <i>Females.</i> | <i>Employed in Agriculture.</i> | <i>Ditto in trade or handicraft.</i> | <i>Total of Persons</i> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Hundred of Alstoe, | 707 | 767 | 13 | 1774 | 1361 | 877 | 357 | 3635 |
| Hundred of East, | 545 | 574 | 13 | 1443 | 1462 | 1067 | 216 | 2905 |
| Hundred of Martinsley, | 649 | 702 | 18 | 1514 | 1605 | 477 | 436 | 3119 |
| Hundred of Oakham Soke, . . . | 707 | 786 | 24 | 1610 | 1760 | 581 | 351 | 3400 |
| Hundred of Wrandike, | 666 | 734 | 19 | 1607 | 1690 | 993 | 563 | 3297 |
| Total . | 3274 | 3563 | 87 | 7978 | 8378 | 3905 | 1923 | 16356 |

RARE PLANTS.

FOUND IN RUTLANDSHIRE.

Atropa Belladonna. Deadly Nightshade; in hedges and amongst rubbish, about North Luffenham.

Ornitopodium majus. Bird's-Foot; found in the fields near Okeham.

Caryophyllus minor repens nostras. Maiden-Pinks; these flowers, which the seedsmen call Matted Pinks, grow in plenty on sandy hills near Alesthorp.

Campanula palustris cymbulariæ foliis. Tender ivy-leaved Bell-Flower; found frequently on the banks of the river Gwash.

Mentha arvensis verticillato folio rotundiore odore aromatico. Water-mint of a spicy smell; this is a very scarce plant, but is found at the foot of the hills near Preston.

Linaria odorata monspassulana. Blue sweet-smelling Toad-Flax; found in the hedges near Preston.

Urtica pilulifera semine magno lini, seu urtica Romana. Roman Nettle; found in shady ditches near Uppingham.

Prunella vulgaris. Self Heal; found in the pasture grounds near Langham and Manton.

Thymus Sylvestris. Wild Thyme; found in great plenty on most of the downs and upland pastures of this county.

Synanchia Lugduniensis. Squinancy-Wort; found in several parts of the forest of Liffeld.

Ruta montana. Wild-Rue; found in some parts near Lynden.

Gentiana fugax autumnalis elatior centaurei minoris foliis. The latter autumnal Gentian, with leaves like Centaury; a scarce plant, found near Normanton.

Parietaria;

Parietaria. Pellitory of the Wall ; found on old walls in several parts of the county.

Tilix floribus insignis. Osmund Royal ; found in the boggy parts near the river Gwash.

Cynosorchis morio mas. Male Satyrion ; found in the meadows near Uppingham.

Cynosorchis morio femina. Female Satyrion ; found in the same fields with the former.

Orchis palmata non maculata. Male Satyrion Royal ; found in moist meadows near Empingham.

Orchis hermaphroditica. Butterfly, or German Satyrion ; found in the woods near Bolton.

Caltha palustris, flore pleno. Marsh Marygold ; found in watery places near Pilton.

Valeriana Græca. Greck Valerian, or Jacob's Ladder ; found in the woods near Flitteris.

Rhamnus Cathartica. Buck-Thorn ; found frequently in hedges in several parts of the county.

A LIST OF

THE PRINCIPAL WORKS

That have been Published in Illustration of the
Topography, Antiquities, &c.
Of Rutlandshire.

THIS small tract, which was not taken out of Northamptonshire till Henry the Second's time, is described by Mr. J. Wright, in his "History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland, collected from Records, ancient MSS, monuments on the place, and other authorities: illustrated with sculptures. Lond. 1684." folio. He is greatly beholden to the collections which Sir Wingfield Bodenham, of Ryhall, an eminent antiquary, made out of Dodsworth's papers, during his confinement in the tower in the civil war. His book is however, very imperfect. He published three sheets of additions in the year 1637, and some "Verses, anniversary to the memory of his ever-honoured father Abraham Wright," vicar of Okeham, author of "five sermons in five several styles and ways of preaching, 1657," 12mo.; a compendious view of the various manners of preaching at that time; with his epitaph at Okeham, in half a sheet octavo, 1690. An interleaved copy of this book, with MS. additions, was bought at Dr. Stukeley's sale by the Bishop of Hereford.

Mr. Whiston gives an account in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 369, page 212, of two mock suns, and an inverted rainbow, with a halo, and its brightest arc, seen October 22 and 23, 1721, at his son-in-law's at Lyndon, and in Vol. LXI, p. 221, are two letters from Thomas Baker, Esq. of Lyndon, on the quantities of rain fallen there from 1736 to 1770, with the determination of the longitude of Stamford. In Vol. LXII. p. 42, is an extract from the same gentleman's meteorological register for 1771; in Vol. LXIII, from that for 1772; Vol. LXIV, for 1773; Vol. LXV. for 1774;

1774; Vol. LXVI, part ii. for 1775, and Vol. LXVII, for 1776.

A three-sheet View of Birley House, drawn by Twyman, and engraved by Blondel at Paris, is in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Jefferey Hudson, Charles the First's dwarf, born at Okeham, has been celebrated by Davenant in his "Jeffreidos," a poem of three cantos.

Dr. Stukely shewed the Society of Antiquaries, in the year 1741, nine drawings of Tikencote Church, near Stamford, thought by him to have been built by Peada, son of Penda, king of Mercia, about the year 746, and the oldest church now remaining in England.

Views of Ketton and Okeham Churches, and Okeham Castle, are in Wright; and a south-east view of the latter was engraved by Buck, in the year 1730.

A view of Exton Park, belonging to the earl of Gainsborough, by Mason, after Smith. A plan of it by Badleslade and J. Harris.

Saxton has included this county in his map of Northamptonshire, &c. Speed's Map of it has the Hundreds, and plans of Okeham and Stamford. It is also included in Bowen's map of Leicestershire, 1756.

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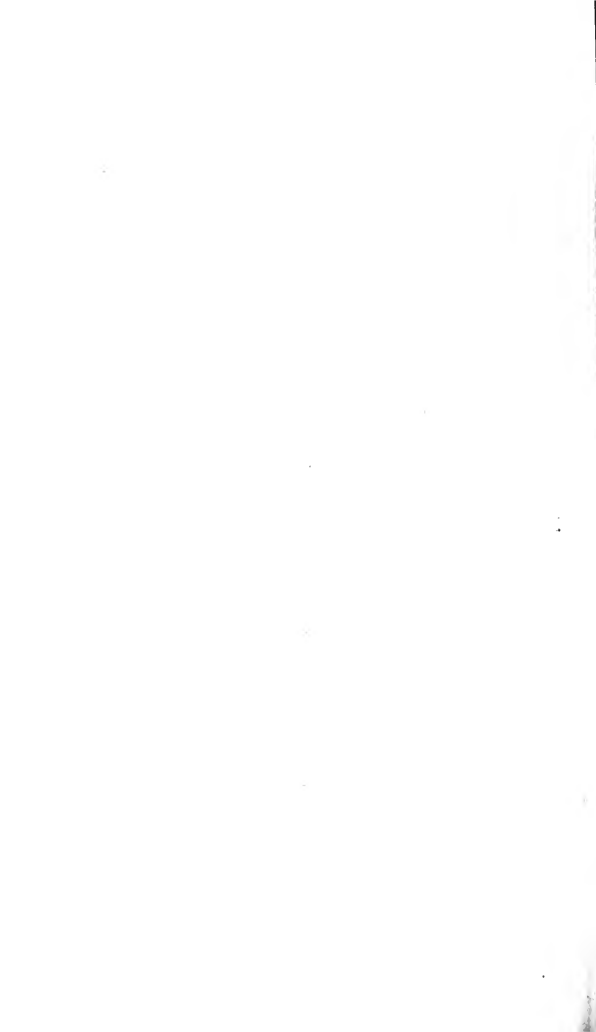
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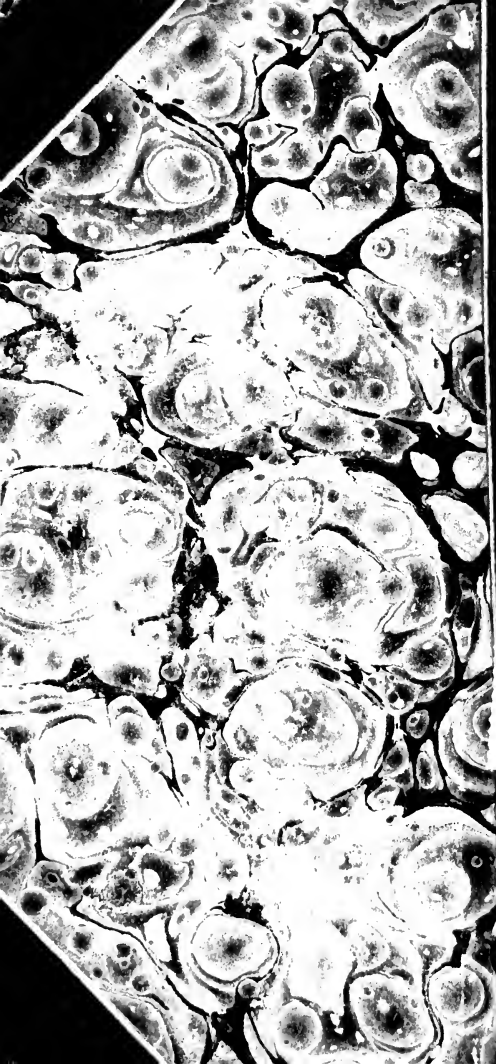
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